THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 143. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE LANAHAN TRIAL.

Opening for the Defense.

Rev. J. M. Buckley appeared for the defense. He said that the particular act charged in the letter of the senior agent to the Book Committee is granted by the defense at once—namely, the application of the assistant agent for the writ of mandamus to compel Dr. Carleton to allow him access to the books. An act is justified only by the justice of its cause. The assistant agent will so seek to justify his acts in question. He has, therefore, with this view, prepared his answer, in it Dr. Lanahan set forth in brief a review of the causes of his action, denying the charge of disregard and contempt of the authority of the Book Committee, and of the agent of the Concern. It also contained an exhibit in figures of the business in cash which gave rise to his difficulties, and showing wherein he considered he had just cause for making the charges he is now being tried for having preferred. In conclusion, he says:—

"I have now stated my case as far as it is proper in this answer. For what am I arraigned this second time before you? Have I failed in the faithful discharge of my duty? Have I occupied the position from which I am now suspended for my private advantage and profit? Have I made unrighteous gains? I had thought that I was doing the Church a needed service in protecting the integrity of its most important charity; that I was interposing in behalf of worn-out preachers and their widows and orphans, when I protested against waste and plunder. If any fund of the Church should be sacredly guarded it is that which is set apart for these beneficiaries. I have tried to guard it, and for so doing I stand here a presumptive criminal, with men all around me clamoring for my removal. I am wearied in mind and wasted in body by this conflict; still I maintain it, unequally it may be, in firm confidence that God will vindicate the truth. I am said to be an enemy to the Book Concern. I have loved it and labored for it, in all my ministry. I love it too well to be willing to see its substance wasted by negligence and fraud. Men charge that I am mad; if so, then some of the wisest and best of the ministry and laity, all through the Church, are mad with me. No, I am not mad, but speak the words of truth and soberness. The facts which I have discovered cannot be set aside by resolutions, by my suspension, or by deposition. They will still remain to testify against wrong-doing and wrong-doers. For trying to do my honest duty I have been set upon as though I were the greatest criminal in the Methodist Church. Partisans have raged against me, official papers have held me up to reproach, my name has been cast out as evil. Yet here I stand, bearing my testimony against wrong. I may be powerless at present against a cruel combination; but with faith in God, who is a righteous God, I appeal to Him, to the Church, and to the Christian world."

Resting here in his answer, counsel asked that the defense be permitted to put in evidence certain portions of the stenographic journal record of the Investigating Committee's former proceedings, copies of the *Advocate Journal*, and other Methodist official papers, to sustain and prove their answer.

General Runyon, for the prosecution, moved to overrule them on the ground of irrelevancy, and the chairman excluded them from being introduced in a wholesale manner.

Dr. Slicer arose at this juncture and appealed from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that he was opposed to trammelling the defendants at all.

Before any action was taken hereupon, Mr. Buckley said:—Our case turns on the proof that Dr. Lanahan could not defend himself or even protect himself without appealing to the civil courts, and we will show from these documents that the public, the Church, and all else were so influenced by things contained in the proposed evidence that he could not get a just hearing anywhere else.

After much further debate, the prosecution and defense were permitted to act upon the principle that the admissibility of documentary evidence brought forward on both sides should be decided upon when it was produced.

Dr. John Lanahan was then called, and testified as to the cause of his suspecting the existence of the alleged frauds.—*N. Y. Express, yesterday.*

SAD CASE.

A Country Family Beaten by Confidence Operators.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 13th inst. says:—

Mr. Seth P. Fargo, of Wilney, Jefferson county, was made the victim of confidence operators last night, just before reaching the depot in this city. Fargo, with his wife, daughter, and grandchild were *en route* for San Francisco, thence to Oregon, where they design settling. Soon after leaving Rome last night on the night express train, a gentlemanly looking man began showing considerable attention to the infant, and thus worked his way into the good graces of the whole family. In addition to their tickets, the party had about seven hundred dollars in bills, which were in the custody of the daughter, the mother of the child. When nearing the city the young man suddenly remembered he had a heavy freight bill to pay, but had no available means save a check of $2500, and as the hour was late he was in a quandary what to do, as great loss to him would result in having to wait till daylight. Had his new friends any ready money that they could lend him till they reached a point further West, where he could get the check cashed? If so, he would give them a fair bonus for the use of the money and the check for security. Not having read the papers, the request was complied with, and the sharper was given $704, the entire cash capital of the party, and the check with many thanks given them as security until their friend could get it cashed further West. As soon as Confidence had secured the greenbacks he had urgent business in the next car, and decamped so suddenly that the suspicions of the party were aroused, and a few answers to their questions by the conductor, and an exhibition of the check, soon made them realize that they had been badly beaten. The conductor on learning of the robbery instituted a search for the rascal, but the train having slowed up considerably it is probable he had jumped from the train east of the tunnel. The destitute party left the train at the depot in hopes of getting some track of the rascal. Mr. Fargo made known his loss at police headquarters, but the police were unable to aid him in recovering his money. Several persons at the depot on learning of the case gave small sums to the unfortunate family.

CHINESE GOSSIP.

Fancy of a Fashionable Belle for a Heathen Chinee.

An unusual tit-bit is now going the rounds of fashionable gossip, says the New York *Star*, relating to the strange fancy of an up-town belle for a veritable "heathen Chinee."

The young lady in question is an exceedingly stylish and handsome brunette, who has been splendidly educated at the Georgetown Convent, where she graduated about a year ago. Since that time she has been the sole mistress of her father's elegant and aristocratic mansion near Murray Hill.

The young lady is motherless, and an only child. She has been indulged in every whim by her fond father, who is immensely proud of his daughter's beauty and accomplishments. About six months ago the father took into the household as butler or steward a remarkably clever and intelligent Chinaman. "Cat-like, dreamy-eyed, yellow, and slim," the new butler performed his duties admirably. It was not long, however, before the almond eyes of the Asiatic and the sparkling orbs of his beautiful mistress interchanged many glances of admiration whenever the duties of the household brought them together in consultation.

Long and more frequent became their interviews. More and more interested were they in the household accounts and—with each other. The servants whispered among themselves about the strange intimacy between their mistress and that "Heathen Chinee, whose smile was so child-like and bland." About two weeks ago the father came home unexpectedly, and, entering the library suddenly, was horror-struck at the sight of his lovely daughter in the arms of the loving "Celestial." The way that he went for that "Heathen Chinee" would have gladdened the heart of Mr. William Nye, could he have witnessed the scene that ensued.

In vain the daughter cried, and pleaded her love, avowing her determination to marry him. It only added fuel to the flame of wrath consuming her father's heart. John was forcibly convinced of the necessity of an immediate departure not only from the house, but from New York also. Bountifully supplied with "Melican man's money," he is now fast nearing China, leaving his lovely and loving brunette, surrounded by watchful eyes, to mourn the loss of her Mongolian lover, and await with resignation the "coming man."

—"This world is all a fleeting show," said a priest to a culprit on the gallows. "Yes," was the prompt reply, "but if you have no objection I'd like to see the show a little longer."

—A convention to organize a negro political party has been called to meet at Columbia, S. C., on the 18th of October next.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Bonapartist Intrigues.

The "Republique Sociale."

Reorganization of the Army.

Important from Mexico.

Capture of Tampico.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Death of Vallandigham.

The Papal Jubilee.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Efforts of the Bonapartists.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Telegraph* has a despatch from Versailles which states that the Bonapartist candidates are making vast efforts and spending a great deal of money to effect their election to the Assembly. They really have no chance of success, for the Assembly itself is determined upon upholding the *statu quo*.

The Pope's Jubilee in Belgium.

LONDON, June 17.—The demonstration in Brussels yesterday in honor of the Pope's jubilee was a complete failure.

Important from Great Britain.

LONDON, June 17.—The Nova Scotia giantess, Annie Swann, has been married to Mr. Bates.

Mr. Lorillard's

American Yacht Enchantress

is at Southampton. Eight of her crew have been arrested for mutiny, and one of them committed to prison on the charge of stabbing an officer.

Turkey and Foreign Ambassadors.

ATHENS, June 17.—The Turkish Government refuses to receive Tricoupis as the Ambassador of Greece, for the reason that he was the Foreign Minister of this country during the Cretan insurrection. The Greek Government has forwarded an immediate recall to M. Rangabe, its envoy to Washington.

The "Republique Sociale."

LONDON, June 17.—An insurrectionary placard is posted in Paris. Another branch of the International Society has issued a manifesto disclaiming any connection with those who have accepted the responsibility for the conflagrations in Paris, and affirming that they are engaged in a struggle against cowardice, a war against despotism and monopoly. They declare that they are unconquered, and that their candidates must be advanced to office.

The Republicans Malon, Tridon, Lartque, Folain, Rochat, and Dalert are suggested to the support of the members of the society as being Socialists and Democrats. General Faidherbe is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Department of the Somme. Some of the Bonapartist candidates have proclaimed the watchword of "Free trade." Odillon Barrot is a candidate from the Department of Vara, and Charles Abbottucle stands in the Department of Loiret.

The Reorganization of the Army

is proceeding with all possible speed.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—10·30 A. M.—Cotton firm. Uplands, 8¼@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, June 17—11·30 A. M.—Consols and American securies are unchanged.

FRANKFORT, June 16—Evening.—United States bonds closed at 96¾.

PARIS, June 16—Evening.—Rentes closed active at 52f. 75c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 17—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. United States bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, 90½; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—2 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer; uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. The sales have been 20,000 bales, including 8000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, at 8¾d. for middlings. Pork, 54s. Bacon, 34s. 6d. for Cumberland cut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 17—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer on the Pacific coast continues quite low; it has risen slightly on the Atlantic coast. The low pressure on Friday morning west of the Mississippi extended eastward to Tennessee and Lake Erie and northward to Lake Superior, with threatening and rainy weather over that entire region. The barometer has fallen very rapidly on Lake Michigan. The winds have remained light on the Atlantic Gulf and on the lake. The cloudiness is now increasing on the Atlantic coast. The temperature is falling north and west of Indiana.

Probabilities.—It is probable that rain will very generally fall during the day from Tennessee to Lake Ontario and westward, and extend this evening to the Middle and Eastern States. The conditions are favorable for local tornadoes in Illinois. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the rest of Saturday on the Gulf and Atlantic coast.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Papal Celebration at Portland.

PORTLAND, June 17.—The Catholics of this city celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Pope Pius IX, last evening, by a general illumination of residences and churches. The residence of Bishop Bacon presented a magnificent appearance, being illuminated from the cellar to the cupola. To-day a solemn Mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¾; do. 1864, cp., 112½; do. 1865, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, new, 114½; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, new, 75; Missouri 6s, 96¼; Canton Co., 82; Cumberland preferred, 48; N. Y. Central, and Hudson River, 98½; Erie, 29½; Reading, 116¾; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 118½; Illinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 118¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 123¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 17—9·35 A. M.—Wheat quiet. No. 2, $1·25¾@1·26¾, seller July; $1·27¾, seller June.

Corn dull at 54¼@54¾c., seller June; 54¼@54¼c., seller July.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	5,000	5,000	Oats, bus....	23,000	20,000
Wheat, bus.	40,000	61,000	Rye, bus	2,000	1,000
Corn, bus..	265,000	275,000	Barley, bus..	none	none.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Capture of Tampico.

MEXICO, June 11, via Matamoras, June 11.—Tampico was stormed this morning at 4 o'clock, and was taken at the point of the bayonet. All the insurgents were either killed, wounded, or captured. The Federal army is all right and well.

The Yellow Fever

is raging at Vera Cruz.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Death of C. L. Vallandigham.

LEBANON, Ohio, June 17.—Clement L. Vallandigham died at fifteen minutes of 10 o'clock this morning, from the effects of the wound accidentally inflicted yesterday.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Gregory Yale, long a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, died last evening.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	30·17	68	N. E.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Boston	29·12	61	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Cape May	30·15	66	E.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Charleston, S. C.	30·03	80	N. E.	1	....	Fair
Chicago	29·79	60	S. E.	9	Gentle.	h.rain
Cincinnati	29·96	70	S. E.	8	Gentle.	l. rain
Detroit	29·92	60	E.	9	Gentle.	t strm
Key West, Fla.	30·10	82	S. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Memphis	29·89	74	S. W.	1	....	Cloud
Mt. Washington	30·09	29	N. W.	12	Brisk.	Cl. up
New York	30·17	64	N.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Norfolk	30·08	73	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Omaha	29·79	70	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Oswego	30·13	54	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia	30·18	65	N. E.	..	....	Fair
Pittsburg	30·16	63	.....	..	Calm.	Fair
St. Louis	29·90	73	.....	..	Calm.	Cloud
Washington	30·12	68	E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Wilmington, N.C	30·07	79	E.	4	Gentle.	Clear

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The Archbishop of York on the Paris Revolution.

The Archbishop of York, on May 30th, was present at the laying of the foundation stone of some new schools at Sheffield. In the course of an address which he delivered from the stone, he referred to the revolution in Paris, and said they might depend upon it that such great historical lessons were written for our instruction. Without presuming to judge France, or without saying that religion was extinct there, they might depend upon it that the ruin, the misery, and the desolation which existed in France —so great indeed that history could not recall anything like it within the ages of civilization—they might depend upon it that all this came from one plain cause. There was in modern minds a great aspiration after liberty, and he shared in it as much as any man amongst them. The aspiration after liberty had marked the history of the English people more than that of any other nation of modern times, so far as he knew; but because people had been following out the promise of liberty, created by their own foolish ideas, they not only failed to obtain liberty, but had brought upon themselves ruin and desolation, and their liberty had ended in smoke and flame. But what was it in its progress? It was terrorism, it was injustice; every man afraid of his neighbor, every man disposed to shut up his neighbor in prison, because he was afraid of him. That was what they had seen in another country. What was liberty? It began in a man getting free from his own passions. The liberty in which every man lets his passions run as they would, was no liberty at all; it must have the same kind of end as it had had in France.

The Paris Butcheries.

Paris (May 31) Correspondence London Times.

On Sunday an English gentleman who was in the prison saw a heap of 300 dead bodies, all the victims of summary execution, and ever since at intervals batches of prisoners have been shot. The one necessary evidence in the first instance was the red mark on the shoulder from the recoil of the rifle, and the fingers greasy from handling the cartridges. The proofs of participation in active resistance were enough to condemn a man during the excitement of the combat and immediately after it. Now the executions are only to be inflicted after a legal trial, though we are informed at the gate of Pere la Chaise, which we were forbidden to enter, that upwards of 100 dead bodies were lying still unburied of men who had been shot in the morning. A close, sickening smell pervaded the atmosphere near the prisons, carts were drawn up at the gates, which we were told by groups gathered near them were loaded with dead bodies by the prisoners prior to their own execution. This, however, was on the authority of the relatives and friends of the unhappy victims, large numbers of whom, chiefly women, were gathered in front of the civil prisons, receiving information relative to the prisoners, of whom some thousands were still inside, or claiming the corpses of those who had been executed. I was struck by the fact that although I observed expressions of sorrow and anger of every shade, and though their occupation and the suspense it involved were calculated to try the strongest nerve, not a single tearful eye was visible.

Trochu on the Defensive.

Versailles (May 31) Correspondence London Times.

Yesterday's sitting of the Chamber was very lively, and at times even stormy. Its interest began with the discussion of a motion originally brought forward by Louis Blanc and others, but by them abandoned, and then adopted by other Deputies, the subject of which was to require the members of the ex-Government of National Defense to render an account of their stewardship in Paris during the seige. General Trochu ascended the tribune, and the Chamber and the galleries hushed their conversations. Trochu said:—

"We have too much pride to attribute our reverses to any other cause than treason and incapacity. We have not the dignity which leads vanquished nations to look at home for the cause of their faults. We are a great nation which a systematically puerile education has convinced of its invincibility. It is vanquished, ruined, and it asks the reason why. I will give it the reason. I will not imitate the French revolutionary mode of proceeding, which consists in assailing individuals, but I will deal with Constitutions and Governments. I will show the country that it has prepared its own ruin by abandoning the control of its own affairs; by allowing the self-sacrifice and gratuitous devotion, so natural to the French army, to degenerate into personal speculation; by permitting the introduction into the habits of the nation of that double curse of which you know the double origin, English luxury and Italian corruption."

The General attributed to these latter causes the decrease of families in France—the non-increase of the population. The periodical increase in Prussia, he said, was six to two compared with France. When the debate upon the motion before the Assembly should come on, he proposed to sketch an authentic page of military and contemporary history. He would advance nothing that could not be irrefutably proved and substantiated. He would show the causes of the decline of the French army, of the disasters of the Army of the Rhone, of the Revolution of the 4th of September, causes which have been systematically concealed from the country; he would narrate the siege of Paris and the campaign in the provinces. He would commence with the siege of Paris, because the motion before the Assembly especially related to it. "There will be truths to be told, intrigues to expose, calumnies to obliterate, and, above all, elements of information for the reform of the French army." The General left the tribune amid applause, which had also repeatedly interrupted him in the course of his speech. He had spoken slowly, clearly, impressively, at times with very happy choice of expressions, and his promised exposition of facts will be awaited with strong interest. He has plenty who envy and hate him, and one hears not a few persons say that his speech would better have befitted a lawyer or a man of letters than a soldier.

OBITUARY.

Clement L. Vallandigham.

Clement L. Vallandigham, who accidentally shot himself last night at Lebanon, Ohio, while explaining how a criminal whom he was defending had used the weapon on his victim, died at 9 o'clock this morning. The full particulars of the fatal accident are to be found on the third page of this issue.

Mr. Vallandigham was descended from Huguenot ancestors, and was born in New Lisbon, Columbia county, Ohio, in 1822. He received a good common school education, and made rapid progress in all studies. During his life as a student he spent one year in Jefferson College in Ohio, and then became a principal in the academy at Snow Hill, Maryland, which position he held for two years. In the year 1840 he gave up his connection with the academy, and returned to his home in Ohio, and directly commenced the study of law. This he pursued with ardor until 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. The position of a barrister was the stepping stone to higher honors, and in the year 1845 he was elected to the State Legislature of Ohio, and re-elected in 1846. From the ending of his last term until 1849 he was identified with the Dayton *Empire*, becoming its chief editor, and through this sheet he greatly enhanced his influence as a politician. From the moment when his connection with the *Empire* ceased he devoted his time almost wholly to politics and the practice of the law, and held, until the year 1856, various subordinate political positions. In that year he was a member of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which was held in Cincinnati, and ran for the first time for Congress (the 35th), against L. D. Campbell, whose seat he successfully contested. He was re-elected by his constituents in 1859. At the commencement of the Second Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and during the entire Thirty-sixth, he was placed on the Committee on Territories. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and continued to represent his district until 1863. While in Congress he violently opposed the efforts of the Government to suppress the Rebellion, and manifested his sympathy for the Rebels in the most violent language. At the close of his Congressional term he returned to Ohio, where had already been suggested as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and he speedily engaged in a popular canvass of the war and the Federal administration in a spirit of sweeping hostility to both.

On the 18th of April, 1863, General Burnside issued General Order No. 38, announcing that thereafter all persons found within the Union lines who committed acts for the benefit of the enemy should be tried as spies, and if convicted suffer death. All persons who were in the habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy were to be arrested, tried, and, if found guilty, sent beyond the lines into the lines of their friends. Under this order Vallandigham was arrested on May 4 for publicly expressing sympathy for those in arms against the United States, and for declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful Rebellion. These specifications alluded to a speech made by Mr. Vallandigham at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on May 1, 1863. On May 16, after having been tried by court-martial, Brigadier-General R. B. Potter presiding, he was found guilty of the charge, and as to the specification, guilty as to part and not guilty as to part. His sentence was that he be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of the department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war. General Burnside designated Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. The President, however, commuted the sentence. He directed that Vallandigham be taken under secure guard to the headquarters of General Rosecrans, to be put by him beyond the Union lines, and in case of his return to be arrested and put in close custody for the term of his sentence.

This order was executed, but the offender soon ran the blockade, and went to Canada, living at Windsor. On the 5th of May of the same year Vallandigham applied through his counsel for a writ of *habeas corpus* to Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court at Cincinnati. This application General Burnside responded to. The case was argued at length, and the Judge decided that the legality of the arrest depended upon the extent of the necessity for making it, and that was to be determined by the military commander; and so decidedly refused the application of the writ. He also added that those who live under the protection of a Government should know that they cannot stab its vitals with impunity. If they have hatred towards the powers of government they should withdraw from its jurisdiction.

The course of the Government in this case was condemned by the Democrats of New York, at a meeting held in Albany, May 16, and a copy of the resolutions then passed was forwarded to President Lincoln, signed by many names of prominent men of the party.

President Lincoln took sufficient notice of this document to forward in return a paper in which the subject was argued at very great length.

The Ohio Democrats, in a communication dated June 26, followed the lead of their New York brethren, and also remonstrated with the President. To this a lengthy reply was also given, which, in turn, brought another document from the committee of the party.

The Democratic convention which met in Ohio in June, 1863, denounced the banishment of Vallandigham as a violation of the Constitution, and nominated him as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State. He was, however, defeated in the ensuing October election, his opponent, Mr. Brough, having received the unprecedented majority of 101,099 votes.

The case of Vallandigham had been taken to the United States Supreme Court, and was decided February 15, 1864. A writ of *certiorari* had been asked directing the Judge Advocate-General to revise the sentence of the court-martial, as illegal for a citizen. This writ was refused, the Court deciding that the court-martial was legal, and that, even if illegal, there was no authority of the Court to grant relief, because there was no legal method by which an appeal, or proceedings in the nature of an appeal, could be taken from a military commission to the Supreme Court.

Vallandigham wrote his celebrated letter on retaliation March 7, 1864, from Windsor, Canada, in which he advised all the citizens of Dayton, Ohio, who had suffered in any way by reason of the Union soldiers to retaliate in kind upon them. This he considered the only method of punishment.

On June 15, 1864, Vallandigham returned to Ohio, though the term of his sentence had not expired, and in the face of the decrees of the several courts, trusting to the public sentiment of the locality that he would not be molested. The result proved that he was not wrong in his conjecture. He that day addressed the Democratic Convention at Hamilton, Ohio, and in his speech strongly denounced the Government and its methods of proceeding in his case.

On June 17 he again spoke in a similar strain in Dayton in answer to a serenade. The policy of the President towards the returned exile appeared to be not to take further trouble in the matter unless the culprit formally made known to the Government by further very offensive acts that he had returned to the country in defiance of his sentence. As he did nothing very public until the close of the war, which was close at hand, his presence was not officially noticed by the Government.

After the conclusion of the war Mr. Vallandigham did not appear prominently before the public until the Presidential campaign of 1868, when he ardently advocated the extreme views he had always professed. The defeat of the Democratic candidates sent him into retirement again, and it was only lately that he again became prominent on account of having abandoned his former position, and having advised a new departure for the Democracy based upon an acquiescence in the results of the war and in the reconstruction legislation of Congress. This new policy found favor with many of the Northern Democrats, who eagerly desired to obtain control of the Government, but it failed to receive the approval of the unrepentent Rebels of the South; and up to the present time its only apparent effect has been to create a division in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Vallandigham enjoyed an excellent reputation as a lawyer, and he was undoubtedly a man of fine abilities. He was a combination of a fanatic and a politician, and some of his freaks can only be accounted for on the supposition that his fanaticism got the better of his judgment. His conduct in 1863, so far from aiding his friends in the South or strengthening the Democracy in the North, only served to consolidate the Unionists; and his banishment, even—which, dispassionately considered at this day, cannot but be considered as a mistake on the part of the Government—failed to take sufficient of a martyr of him to increase his influence as a political leader. He was too hot-headed and too free with his tongue to be an effective leader of men; and although his undoubted abilities qualified him to exercise much influence, it cannot be doubted that during the past ten years he did the Democratic party more injury by his method of championing its principles than many of its opponents have done by their attacks upon it. If Mr. Vallandigham had been a cool-headed and calculating man, he might have inflicted a disastrous blow upon the Government by playing the part of a martyr when he was sent over to the Rebels, but so far from having any tragic element about it, this episode in his career had a somewhat comical cast, which prevented the victim from appearing in as favorable a light before his fellow-countrymen as he would have liked. Mr. Vallandigham's "new departure," which recently threw a firebrand into the ranks of the Democracy, was rather an evidence of his proclivities as a political trader than of his abilities as a statesman. Like many other Northern Democrats, he signed for an opportunity to have a hand in the management of public affairs and in the distribution of patronage; and he was ready to accept all the so-called unconstitutional acts of Congress, if he could only place himself in a position of power by doing so.

A RELIGIOUS SCANDAL.

A Baptist Minister Under a Very Black Cloud—A Daniel Come to Judgment.

From the Springfield Republican.

One of the subjects quietly talked over by the clergymen who met at the Sunday-school Convension in Chicopee was the case of Rev. E. D. Daniels, of Palmer, who, if half that is reported be true, is a black sheep in the flock, and whose doings have greatly exercised the denomination at Palmer and the vicinity for some time past. Mr. Daniels came to Palmer in May, 1870, under an engagement to serve as pastor of the Baptist church there for one year.

In October began a revival into which he entered with much fervor, securing aid from clergymen and laymen from this city and from adjoining towns. One of the first fruits of this awakening was Miss Ella Graves, a pretty girl of twenty-two—a blonde, lively, engaging, fond of the company of the opposite sex, pretty well educated, and, as it seems, fascinating. A few observant members of the congregation thought at that time that Rev. Mr. Daniels showed a more tender solicitude for her spiritual welfare than was exactly becoming for a pastor and a married man, but the matter excited no special comment.

In the winter she began the study of Latin, selecting him as her private tutor, and, as usual, the first word conjugated was *amo*. It would appear that the lesson was learned very thoroughly in the first person plural.

On a Friday in February he went to a Baptist clergyman in an adjoining town, much exercised in spirit, and said that he had ceased to have any affection for Mrs. Daniels, his wife, and passionately loved another woman, and he asked the prayers of his brother in the ministry. The brother, astonished beyond measure, told him that if he had come to that he was past praying for.

The next day Mr. Daniels returned to Palmer to find his wife a corpse, or just becoming one. Mrs. Daniels, a quiet, diffident, and most estimable woman, who loved her husband with all the devotion of her true womanly nature, could not be insensible to what was passing before her eyes. Preparing herself with scrupulous care, she took in her hand the picture of her husband, and, having told her attendant not to wake her under any circumstances, swallowed a dose of chloral hydrate sufficient to kill a dozen persons, and slept the sleep of death.

Nothing more pathetic can be found in the range of romance than the death of this sorrowing, heart-broken woman. It was stated at the time that she died of an overdose of chloral taken as a medicine, but there can be no doubt that the overdose was taken purposely. Mr. Daniels soon after determined, apparently, to defy public opinion, and appeared often in public with the girl, riding out with her and making himself especially conspicuous in her company at a lecture. This so aroused indignation against him that tar and feathers were even talked of, and since that time he has remained a boarder at the Graves', living in seclusion, and rarely or never coming to the depot village, except under cover of night. Miss Graves' friends report that she is married to Mr. Daniels; others say that she is not now, but is soon to be.

Mr. Daniels is a nervous, impulsive, and headstrong man, about twenty-four years of age. As a preacher he is fluent and earnest, sometimes rash and impolitic. He has long had the reputation of a tyrant in his family, and the citizens of the town even accuse him of brutally beating his little boy of three years. A native of South Braintree, Daniels was ordained to the ministry at Coleraine, and afterward preached at North Leverett, which place he left under a cloud. He there became enamored of the nurse hired to attend his wife; and, under pretense of concern for her spiritual welfare, had long interviews with her, which so depressed his wife that she attempted suicide with belladonna. This unfortunate occurrence places the recent one in the light of a second grave offense, and strengthens the opinion that Mr. Daniels' great zeal in the late revival was hypocrisy. It is, of course, unnecessary to add that his usefulness at Palmer has ended.

WESTON TRIUMPHANT.

He Walks 400 Miles in Less than Five Days.

At 11·47 last evening Weston completed the last round of his four hundredth mile, and was enthusiastically cheered by the great concourse of people that had assembled to witness the completion of this extraordinary exhibition of human endurance. Weston started on his fifth day's walk at 4·43 A. M., having slept a little more than four hours. He had then just eighty miles to walk, twenty of which he finished at 10·05 A. M., when he stopped for breakfast, and also took a short rest, in all occupying twenty minutes.

At 10·25 A. M. he started again, and did not make another rest until he had completed fifty miles, which he made in ten hours and fifty-three minutes, this was at 9·17 P. M. He then took a hearty supper and exchanged the velvet suit in which he had so long walked for silk tights, with ornamented tunic. During the last five miles both Weston and the audience were aroused to an intense state of excitement, the latter cheering almost continually, and the former winning applause by walking backwards, running, jumping, and performing many playful tricks in order to demonstrate the large amount of physical force he yet held in reserve.

At the conclusion of the last round he had 18 minutes to spare; and as he turned to the assembly, his face glowing with success, he was seized by two men, who, placing him on their shoulders, ran with him round the space over which he had walked 2800 times. When brought back to his dressing-room the crowd gathered round him, and Prof. Doremus, who had acted as his medical adviser, having succeeded in quieting the uproar, said that the feat which they had seen thus successfully completed was of immense importance to the scientific world, and in the name of science he thanked Mr. Weston for his practical trial of endurance, more severe than anything that had happened from the time of Adam to the present day. It was also a temperance sermon, preached in an all-powerful manner; for if what is ordinarily known as stimulus had been used, the feat would never have been accomplished. In response to loud calls, Mr. Weston said that from the appearance of his person as his friends were carrying him around, they might think that he was tired, and not able to make a speech; but in that they were mistaken. In the accomplishment of this undertaking he felt that the praise was due to America for its inspiration, more than to himself; and to God more than all, who had given him strength.

He should not walk again unless some foreigner beat his time, before he became thirty-five years old, in which case he should try to "warm" him; but in future he should turn his attention to his profession of journalism.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, June 17, 1871.

The local money market appears to be undergoing some change of condition. Hitherto the bulk of the demand for money has been of a speculative character, and the brokers have had control of the market during an unusually protracted season of activity and inflation. During the past week there has been a slight reaction in some departments of trade, whilst the transactions in stocks have fallen off materially, giving a new character to some extent to the loan market. The rates are very easy, but much firmer than usual, and some lenders insist on an advance. We quote at 4@5 per cent. on call, and at 5@6 per cent. on time, as a rule.

Gold is quiet and firm, with sales ranging from 112¾@112¾, closing at 112¾.

Government bonds are in demand and strong, prices showing an advance on the entire list.

Stocks were more active, and prices were firmer. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 100¾.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 58¼, s. o.; Pennsylvania changed hands at 61¾@61¾; Lehigh Valley at 62; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 62¾, b. o.; Northern Central at 41¾; and Camden and Amboy at 128.

In Canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18¾; Lehigh at 38¾, b. o.; and Morris preferred at 125¾.

In the balance of the list the only sale was Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad at 43.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3500 City 6s, N.Is. c&p	100¾	100 sh Penna R.	61¾
$200 do..d bill	100¾	300 do	61¾
$10000 Pa & N Y C 7s	96¾	350 do	61¾
$5000 Sch N 6s 2d.Is.	80	100 do	61¾
$2000 N Penna 7s	99	100 do..s10wn.	61¾
$1000 Leh R R L	92	9 do	61¾
$5000 Read 7s	108¾	5 do	61¾
$300 Leh Gold L	90¾	100 do	61¾
2 sh Cam & Am	123	158 do.allot.Is.	61
100 sh Reading R	58·56	100 do.all.s5wn.	61
200 do s60.	58¾	12 do.receipts	61
10 sh Mech Bk	32¾	200 sh C C & A R.b30 lots	52½
100 sh Leh V R.Is.	62	95 do.Is.	52¾
200 sh N Cent.Is.	41¾	300 sh Leh N Is b60	38¾
200 sh Sch N P..2d. lots	18¾	25 sh Mor Cl pf	125¾
		59 sh 5th & 6th St.	43

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119¼; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; do. 1862, 112@112¾; do. 1864, 112@112¾; do. 1865, 112@112¾; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114¾; do. 1868, do. 114¼@114¾; 10-40s, 110@110¾. U. S. 30 year 6 per cent. Currency, 115½@115¾; Gold, 112¾@112¾. Silver, 107@108¾. Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91½@92¾. Central Pacific Railroad, 101¾@102¼; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 83¼@83¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A RISING YOUNG CORPORATION.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company began its existence only twenty-four years ago, and then in but a small way. The road was designed to run from Harrisburg to Johnstown, to connect at each end with the State railroads already in existence, and complete a through fast line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. No one then imagined that heavy freight could ever be diverted from the State canals to land carriage; still less that any railroad could ever compete with the Ohio river for travel and traffic westward beyond Pittsburg. The Allegheny Portage Railroad from Johnstown to Pittsburg was a series of inclined planes, with stationary engines, and was regarded as a sad necessity, because no canal could run over the mountains.

The company grew for many years at what was thought in Pennsylvania a rapid rate. It always, in its early days, had to contend with the jealousy of the State, which owned the rival canal and demanded full tolls on all goods diverted from it as well as on all that it carried. The Columbia Railroad, from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, constantly quarrelled with the corporation, and for many months even refused to connect with it at Lancaster at all. Finally the State sold out its lines to the railway company, and when the Pennsylvania Railroad attained its majority three or four years ago, it was practically the owner of the State Legislature, and had already made itself the master of complete lines of road across the State in three directions: from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and to Erie, and from Baltimore to Elmira.

Now came a bolder policy; and the managers of the company openly aspired to control the Western trade of New York almost as completely as that of Philadelphia. They leased the Western lines connecting with their own; and when any road could not be obtained on satisfactory terms, they projected and built a new one; until, before the New York lines fairly understood the importance of their rival, the Pennsylvania Railway Company was in full possession of lines of road reaching from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

This did not satisfy them. The main line of traffic across the continent seemed to be within their reach, and they grasped at it. The most enterprising of their officers was made President of the Union Pacific Railway; perhaps the best possible post of observation in which to watch for all prospective "good things" between the Mississippi and San Francisco. And now, at one step, the whole railway system of New Jersey has already been "annexed," including the two main lines of road and the canal from New York to Philadelphia, and a network of roads covering the southern counties of the State. Already there are plans afoot in busy brains for the acquisition of one of the great lines from Chicago to the Mississippi; and when this is carried out the Pennsylvania company will own or control, beyond the power of any rival, the whole of the best highway from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore all the way to Salt Lake City, with but one leap to make to the Pacific Ocean.

This corporation is now beyond doubt the greatest financial power under a central administration in the United States. With property in its hands to the amount of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, with a gross income far greater than that of the United States Government twenty years ago, and greater than that of any State Government today, with at least three State Legislatures believed to be ready to register its will, and others greatly influenced by it, and with all its achievements regarded by the bold and able men who control it merely as stepping stones to a greater future, what is to prevent it from becoming also the greatest political power? Its present position brings before the people in its most impressive form the grave question of the relations of great corporations to a republican government; and to the solution of this question all the statesmanship of our generation is imperatively called.

MUSIC A MODERN ART.

From Every Saturday.

In a recent number of *Every Saturday* music was spoken of as "the latest of the arts." The phrase is full of suggestions, some of which are of the freshest and liveliest interest. It will be found especially worth while to observe the peculiar position which music occupies among the fine arts in its relations to modern work and experience; for it is in music alone that the latest century can lay claim to any substantial progress or discovery. In painting the ancients are credited by history with a skill at least equal to that of our era; and our own point of highest perfection must be placed, by nearly unanimous consent, with the great masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. If our artists are not willing to yield to Zeuxis and Apelles they must certainly admit their inferiority to Michael Angelo, and Raphael, and Leonardi da Vinci, to Fra Angelico, to Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese. Our architecture in its æsthetic capacity undertakes little more than the imitation or reproduction of the art of Greece and Rome and Mediæval Europe. In sculpture we have utterly fallen away from the glory of the early time. With the lapse of the ages, marble seems to have grown more and more cold and reticent; it gives out its secret life with ever-increasing reluctance and reserve; and the Apollo Belvidere, the Minerva of the Parthenon, and the Venus of Milo become daily more distant from the possible achievement as well as from the faith and genius of our time. Our poetry, like our painting, may have great intrinsic excellence; but who would dream of comparing our verse with that of Homer and Æschylus, of Dante and Shakespeare?

One place of superiority, however, remains for us. We award the palm for sculpture to ancient Greece; for painting and architecture to the Middle Ages and the centuries which immediately succeeded them; but for music to the last two hundred years of modern civilization. We make the assertion without qualification or reserve, believing its truth to be beyond a reasonable doubt. And yet justice demands our acknowledgment of great indebtedness to that genius of the Hebrew race which spoke in the elder time through the harp and voice of the sweet singer of Israel, and by its purity, its spirituality, and its elevation gave intimations of the worthiness of the art which the descendants of the nation of David were to carry to its highest perfection. The fact must, however, be taken as incontrovertible. The composers of modern times are beyond comparison the greatest in the history of music. In Beethoven we see the Phidias, the Michael Angelo, the Milton of Music—touching, through his marvellous harmonies and spirit-stirring melodies, the loftiest points of religious faith and aspiration, grouping into awful pictures the mighty creations of his dark imagination, and, again, carving out with his strong hand faces and forms of transcendent loveliness and majestic peacefulness and repose. Mozart may be likened both to Raphael and Shakespeare, resembling the former in the sweet and exquisite beauty of his fancies, in his fluent ease and airy delicacy, and in his wonderful subtilty and refinement; and ranking with the master poet in the exhaustless fertility of his resources and as the incomparable dramatist of his art—the creator through music of living characters, the delineator of passions, the mirror of nature. Bach, for his marvellous perfection of form and for his power of entering into the deepest recesses of sorrow, suffering, and shame, may be compared not inaptly to Dante; while Haydn may stand as the Claude Lorraine of his art, the reflection of the green fields of earth, of the sunny blue of heaven, and of all that is fairest, brightest, and most beautiful in the world of creation. We would not follow the conceit too far, and without even an allusion to Mendelssohn or Handel, or Gluck, or to Rossini and the great army of Italian composers, we have cited names enough to enable the mind to see at a glance the justness of the claim of our time to an overmastering superiority in music.

We have not meant to imply by what has been said that any of the arts which glorify life have passed—or indeed ever can pass—into a state of hopeless decay. They are in their nature immortal, for they find their source and fountain-head in the undying soul of man. The art of any time must needs be great and good if it but gives expression to the thought and life which characterize the time. The painting and poetry of the nineteenth century have in a great measure fulfilled this condition, and have gained the right and the power to live for many ages. Our architecture and our sculpture have failed in exactly that degree in which they have labored to copy the work of another race and era. With their emancipation the day of their greatness will dawn; so that there is more hope for the plastic art of our time in the statuettes of John Rogers than in a hundred Greek Slaves and White Captives. But with this truth may also exist another, founded upon the fact that any age may find in a single art a peculiar adaptation to its need, and the swiftest, surest, and fullest mode of uttering its thought and feeling. The law which governs this truth may be obscure, but the truth itself is undeniable. Music, as it would seem, has taken, and for the present is to take, this eminent position with us. The soul of man which, in the classic time, found its brightest expression through the chiselled stone; which afterwards spoke through the tints and lines of the mediæval painters, and uttered itself through the god-like voices of Shakespeare and Milton, now inspires the souls and guides the pens of the composers of music. We are well contented that it should be so. The age which has contributed the opera, the oratorio, and the symphony to art may be pardoned for its failure to create a new school in sculpture, in painting, or in architecture.

MR. WASHBURNE AND THE COMMUNE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A spiteful paragraph, printed in a journal of London which serves as an organ for the expression of the Napoleonic ideas, engendered in the shades of Chiselhurst, states that Mr. Washburne, our Minister at Paris, is seriously compromised by his communications with the insurrectionary government of the Commune. This is a pitiful calumny, the offspring of a mean-spirited envy. The conduct of Mr. Washburne during the war, and especially during the siege of Paris, was marked by such discretion, such courage and energy, that it gained the respect and esteem of the French and German people, and extorted the generous and voluntary praise of the British Government in the House of Commons. We do not recall an instance in our diplomacy of a more brilliant and successful performance of duty in circumstances of such gravity and delicacy. It proves what we have constantly asserted, that a man of experience in affairs, of sufficient culture and knowledge of the world, taken from the active pursuits of American life, is apt to make a better Minister, when there is anything to be done, than if he had wasted his life in dawdling about an embassy. The diplomatic body in Paris was composed of the elite of the aristocracy of Europe. The Paris mission is always the highest prize in the service of every nation. Yet positively the only minister who has made any figure in all these most important events is the American Envoy. He has received from the Government of Prussia the warmest acknowledgments of his services; and yet he has held the balance of impartiality so evenly adjusted that he has gained the confidence and affection of the Republican leaders of France. It is natural that such a success and such prominence have excited among the partisans of the late Empire the spites and jealousies indicated by the report to which we have referred.

It is useless to repeat that any such charge is absurd. It is founded upon a distortion of the facts, which are infinitely to the credit of Mr. Washburne. When the rabble of diplomats fled to Versailles after the insurrection of the 18th of March, our Envoy stayed at his post to do what was possible to protect the endangered lives and interests of the American residents of Paris, and to furnish to his Government accurate information of the true character and significance of events. He never gave any official or officious recognition to the *de facto* Municipal Government, but by the exercise of his great personal influence he succeeded in giving full protection to his countrymen, and, in many instances, in mitigating the sufferings of the innocent victims of revolutionary rage. His kindness to the Archbishop of Paris and to the imprisoned ecclesiastics with him, some of whom he saved from prison and death, will never be forgotten. If in the exercise of these manly and humane offices it was necessary for him to hold communication with the officers of the Commune, he did nothing more than his duty. While the empire lasted he was forced, by the same considerations, to recognize a greater scamp than the Commune could boast of, and neither his moral nor his official character has suffered in the one case more than in the other.

EXTRADITION AND THE COMMUNE.

From the N. Y. World.

The demand made by the Thiers Government upon all the countries of Europe for the surrender of the members of the beaten Commune who have sought asylum abroad, and for their surrender not as political exiles, but as common criminals, is one of the most astonishing pieces of effrontery which even our day, rich as it is in exhibitions of that quality, has brought to view. Doubtless the Government of Versailles would not have presumed to make such a demand but for the odium which the crimes committed in the name and on the behalf of the Commune have brought upon that body. But even so, the demand must move us to inquire in what way the massacre of hostages by the Commune was more distinctly a crime, undeserving of that protection which civilized nations extend to the vanquished in civil strifes, than the refusal to give quarter or to allow a peaceable escape to the Communists which occasioned that massacre. And back of that the question arises what title the fragment which happens to be victorious has over the fragment which happens to be vanquished, of the factions which have for so many weary months divided and devastated France. The Commune has at least as much to show in the way of constitutional authority as the Versailles people, and it has besides the sanction of being born of the needs and aspirations of the people in a desperate crisis, while the Versailles people have not. The assumption of regularity of succession in such a case is the assumption of one of two pickpockets who falls out with the other upon a question of the division of the boty to which neither is entitled and calls the police to his assistance.

It is to be hoped the police will not come. It is the proper pride of England that her shores have been the inviolate refuge of legitimists and reds, of Napoleon and of Louis Blanc. As well said by a London advocate of the Commune, the extradition of the exile of Chiselhurst upon the ground of the *coup d'etat* of 1851 is quite as defensible as the extradition of the exiles of London on the ground of the massacre of 1871. If there is nothing in the one to insure the treatment of the ex-Emperor as a fugitive from justice, there is nothing in the other to shut the gates of mercy on the beaten adherents of the French republic. The surrender of the one as common criminals while the other is retained as a national guest would be a lasting dishonor to English justice if it were freely made by the nation.

But if it is made at all it will not be freely made. It cannot have escaped the notice of any observer of the conflict between the Commune and Versailles that it all went on by the sufferance of Prussia. The murder of Darboy, the burning of the palaces, the slaughter of the populace might have been averted or ended at any moment by a nod of the Prussian Kaiser and a movement of the Prussian troops. But the Prussian Kaiser rubbed his hands in pious glee, and the Prussian army stood impartial by, in the attitude of a policeman whose work is doing to his hand by two malefactors pommelling each other, or of the householder whose peace had been broken by the Kilkenny cats which at last took to mutual extermination. So long as Frenchmen were destroying Frenchmen and devastating France Prussia remained quiescent. But she interfered to prevent the escape of the party which was beaten and to drive it to despair. The ultimate responsibility for the outrages which have made Paris a pandemonium rests not upon the madmen who directly perpetrated them, but upon the Emperor and the Premier who suffered and encouraged them as a warning to the friends of free government in Europe.

OUR CONVICTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

We reported recently the meeting in this city of a number of well-known citizens, under the chairmanship of Governor Haynes, of New Jersey, to establish a "National Prison Association." This meeting was the result of the National Convention in regard to the best prison and reformatory methods, held last autumn in Cincinnati. It was there resolved to form a national association, which should devote itself to efforts to improve the management of our prisons, and to introduce the best system of treatment in our reformatories and houses of refuge. A "world's convention" on these important subjects of humanity is to be held next summer in London, and Congress has already passed a resolution favoring it, and it is understood that Dr. Wines, the well-known prison reformer, is to be the principal delegate from this country. He will act with many other gentlemen who have done good service in this or similar fields. This country had the good fortune early to possess one of the most "advanced" and humane reformers in matters connected with the penal code and the treatment of prisoners which any nation ever enjoyed—Edward Livingston, the author of the famous Penal Code of Louisiana—a man who was far in advance of his times. One of Mr. Livingston's favorite theories was that the great defect of all our systems of punishment was the removal from them of all element of hope. He accordingly urged that after the first experience of punishment, stern and undiluted, the convict should labor with others, and finally receive a certain share of the proceeds of his labor; and that when he was discharged he should be placed in a kind of intermediate prison, or "house of refuge," as he termed it, and thus go gradually forth to the world from his confinement, after having practiced some of the virtues which would be indispensable to his success in an honest calling.

Punishment would thus be not merely a retribution, or a dull, heavy penalty inflicted by society, but a species of moral education. The convict would come from prison more valuable to the world than when he went in. Hope, and the practice of the self-restraint of ordinary life, would call out his good qualities. The prison would become, in part, a reformatory. These ideas and principles, with the plan of reformation sentences and regular "marks" for conduct, are the main elements of the great modern reform which has been introduced in the "Irish prison system," so remarkably successful in Ireland under the general superintendence of Sir Walter Crofton. Livingston struck upon the best elements of the system before any English reformer.

One great object of a national association which should devote itself to this subject, would be to recommend and secure the passage of laws introducing the great modern reforms in the prisons of our different States. There is now no unity in our various prison systems. There is, in some of the States, a lamentable backwardness, and a want of intelligent methods of reform. Many questions are still under discussion which such a society ought to debate and help to settle for practical administrators. Thus far in our best prisons the great object has been to make the most money, and save the country the expenses of their management. The Albany Penitentiary, under the able management of Captain Pillsbury, not only supports itself with its thousand convicts, but turns over some eighteen thousand dollars per annum to the county authorities. This, of course, is good, but the question still arises, whether financial success is consistent with reformatory success—whether the men thus trained are more or less likely to prey on the community afterward? So with the whole contract system—how far it is just to the outside laborer, and how far it permits the best moral management of the prison; then the connection of prison management with politics—all these questions need discussion by a national association, which should bring the experience of every State into debate.

Still further questions connected with the prevention of crime should come up, as to the best system for reformatories—whether the congregated or the family—and how far the remarkable efforts so long carried out by private charities in New York city, for the checking of juvenile crime, and the lessening of ignorance and poverty among children, can be imitated in other cities. All these matters, of the utmost importance to the whole country, would naturally be deliberated on by a national association. It is a good thing that the movement for founding such a society has been supported by so many gentlemen known throughout the country for their public spirit, philanthropy, and intelligence. It already deserves success. The grand convention in London, which is to be the crown of this effort, has already received the hearty approval of all the leading European Governments, and its assembling bids fair to constitute an era in the history of prison reform.

A NON-DEPARTING NEW DEPARTURE.

From Harper's Weekly, edited by G. W. Curtis.

All good citizens will gladly see the Democratic party desert its revolutionary and threatening position, and declare its assent to the beneficent and fundamental changes which have been effected by the Republican party. Such a declaration, indeed, will be no reason for restoring the party to power, not only because it is not made from conviction, and merely for the purpose of attaining power, but because the party contains the chief moral and political elements of hostility to the Government and its principles. The only credit due to Mr. Vallandigham, who has now become the leader of that part of the Democratic party which wishes to profess acquiescence in the situation, is that of perceiving that the sole chance for his party is at least to assume a virtue. But his platform is not yet that of his party, and it is not clear that it will become so. The Northern chiefs insist that it is senility and insanity to think of anything else. But the commanding fact in the history of the Democratic party is that its Southern element has always controlled it, and for the reason that it was the element of real conviction; and we have yet to see that the situation is changed.

After the Democratic National Convention of 1868 had assembled, and before its nominations were made, a Southern Democrat remarked that the nomination of Judge Chase would be a surrender which would dissolve the party. "General Grant," he said, "would, in that case, walk over the course." There was a very different opinion, however, among many New York Democrats. Their reasoning was that to nominate a man who had been a conspicuous Republican leader would inevitably demoralize the Republican party. But if the reasoning were correct, it was applicable to their own friends. Had Judge Chase been the candidate, the Democratic traditions would all have been abandoned; every Democratic rallying cry would have been silenced; not an orator would have alluded to the past; slavery could not have been justified; the "nigger" could not have been reviled; the war could not have been denounced; the "usurpations" of the Republicans could not have been condemned; the rescue of the Constitution could not have been proclaimed: for if the Constitution had been violated, if the war was unjust, and its conduct a tyrannical usurpation, nobody was more guilty than the Chief Justice. To sneer at "the gorilla" and cheer for his colleague, the Secretary of the Treasury, to spit upon unconstitutional legislation and vote for the father of the legal-tenders, was something so preposterous that, however plausible as a party trick, it was impracticable if there were any party conviction. The Southern Democrat and his friends prevailed, and the convention appropriately and logically nominated a candidate who had virtually said, as Mr. Dickinson was never weary of repeating, that he would see the Union dissolved rather than slavery disturbed.

At the present time, when the Ohio leaders have declared their acquiescence in the amendments, three things are observable: that Mr. Pendleton was president of the convention, and that the resolutions favor a form of repudiation; that the party organs of the new departure declare that the acquiescence is not in the amendments, but in the judicial construction that may be put upon them; and that a vital element of the party in the Southern States emphatically rejects the movement. If a party were, what some of the New York Democratic leaders naturally suppose it to be, a mere team of draught animals, to be turned this way or that at the pleasure of the drivers, such tricks as the nomination of an old Republican or the sudden abandonment of the party position might be practicable. But the very hedging about the new departure, the bitterness of the attacks upon the Southern leaders, and the bungling about repudiation which betray the movement, show that the Vallandigham leaders do not feel themselves to be masters of the situation.

The Republicans have their troubles, but no such fatal gulf as this Democratic difference divides them. Kentucky, for instance, is a model Democratic State. The real principles and traditions of the party are there most vigorous and most cherished. The character and promise of Democratic ascendency can be satisfactorily studied in the State of Kentucky, as in the city of New York. Now Mr. John G. Carlisle, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in that State, says that the new-departure platform, instead of laying the question of the amendments, merely raises it for the whole campaign; that the amendments are not dead issues, and that "the courts" have power to try their validity. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens announces that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are not valid. Father Ryan, in his discourse over the Confederate dead at Mobile, upon which occasion he was introduced by that active Democrat, "Admiral" Semmes, remarked that the lost cause "is not a false cause, but a true and noble one, and ought to be cherished: it is a cause which remains to be vindicated by succeeding generations." Jefferson Davis' speeches are already familiar; and Henry S. Foote says that he has no doubt of Davis' mischievous hopes. Some of the Southern papers assent to the new departure as the only chance for a Democratic restoration, but others resolutely denounce it as an utter betrayal of Democratic principle.

Such facts are significant. They are not less significant because the friends of the new departure decry them as idle rhetoric and the ravings of dead men. Moreover, they are not to be pooh-poohed in a patriotic desire that there should be universal fraternity and harmony. And this for a twofold reason—that this Southern sentiment must be conciliated or coerced by the Democratic leaders, and that the smooth reference to the decision of the courts by those whose acquiescence is in its nature suspicious shows how the union is to be sought. The hollowness of the professed acquiescence, therefore, immediately appears. If the Ohio Democrats accept the amendments as valid, they agree that they bind the Supreme Court as much as the President. If the Supreme Court can pass upon their validity it can pass upon the validity of the whole Constitution. The Supreme Court has no more authority over a single clause of the fourteenth amendment than over every clause of the instrument. It may, of course, in an action properly brought, declare its view of the meaning of the amendment; but it is the validity which Mr. Carlisle says it may decide, and which Mr. Stephens and his friends deny.

It will be well for the country if the Democratic party heartily acquiesces in the situation. But it must not expect the obscure declaration of some of its leaders, even when united with bitter vituperation of the leaders who differ, to be accepted as the frank adhesion of the party to the amended Constitution and the restored Union.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE the best made in America.

WE WOULD SAY to every Mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3 wthstw

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
JUNE 6, 1871.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 10 13trp Secretary of the Faculty.

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3 wthstw

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
of the
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND
NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
now ready at the offices of
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 S. Delaware avenue;
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street;
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street;
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wthstw

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

A. HORNER, Secretary.
6 10 3w

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wthstw

J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3 wthstw

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3 wthstw

HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE
Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthsém

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

On the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansion, with bath, water-closets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres in timber, 20 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tuthsét "Ledger" Building.

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.

No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows etc., etc., and is built upon more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses having an unobstructed out-look upon the

WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET
STORE,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.
POSSESSION JULY 1.
APPLY AT
[6 15 6t*rp
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

COAL AND LANDING WHARF TO LET OR LEASE on favorable terms on the SCHUYLKILL between ARCH and FILBERT Streets, 78 feet front on Twenty-third street, by 400 feet to the river. Has flooring and shedding capacity to store 4000 or 5000 tons coal. Office, scale, stable, and everything in condition to continue the coal business. Address COAL WHARF, North American office. 6 15 thstu2w

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 45 MAIN Street. 6 14 tf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND
SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of fine grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of fine grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., all of which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite St
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, E
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
Invite attention to their large assortment o
GAS FIXTURES
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-A
TIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices
Lower than Ever Before Know
6 5 1mrp

STRANGERS AND OTHERS CAN OBTA gratis, a Guide to Philadelphia, by calling CHALLEN'S, No. 1505 CHESTNUT Street, also dollar box of paper and a dollar pack of visiti cards, all for $1. 6 16 3

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Methodist Book Concern Frauds.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The committee of the Methodist Book Concern, with Bishops Janes and Ames, met to-day to investigate the charges preferred by Dr. Carlton, agent of the Methodist Book Concern, against sub-agent Dr. Lanahan.

Mr. Fancher then stated the case for the prosecution by a recital of the court proceedings of Dr. Lanahan for a mandamus, which Mr. Fancher declared were founded on such assumptions of authority that it was deemed important to call the attention of the Book Committee to it.

Referring to Dr. Lanahan's affidavit and application for a *mandamus*, counsel said there was something startling in the paper to any one who loves the Church and the Book Concern. The Assistant Agent appears in the case as relator, and Thomas Carlton, by name, and the Book Concern are made respondents.

This action was devised by Dr. Lanahan and his counsel without conference of any sort with the agent or any member of the Book Committee, in such manner as to shock the conscience of the Church, and these and further affidavits were recently printed and given to the public press before the agent or any one connected with the Book Concern was advised of it.

Rev. Mr. Bradley, on the part of Dr. Lahahan, said respondent had prepared an answer to the charges made against him, which he (Bradley) would read.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Railway Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon decided that he has the power to hear the appeal of the New York Central Railroad Company from the recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but that it is not necessary to do so for the due administration of the law or the protection of the rights of the company.

If, therefore, the company shall not pay the amount already assessed, there will be a levy on their property. They, however, have the right to institute suit against the collector, and the Government will thus be enabled to defend the decision.

FROM THE WEST.

Mysterious Disappearance, Etc.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—William McAllister, clerk of the steamer Leonidas, has disappeared; nothing has been heard of him since Saturday at Louisville. He had been making collections for the steamer.

Rev. J. E. Twitchell was yesterday re-elected Secretary of the Educational Society by the Ohio Congregational General Conference, in session at Mount Vernon. The old committee was continued.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Illegal Distillery Seizure.

NORWICH, Conn., June 16.—Deputy Collector Royce, of the Third Revenue district, has seized the illicit distillery of J. Y. Bigelow in West Chester. Two stills and a quantity of cider and brandy were taken.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation of Pius IX to the Papal throne was participated in by nearly every church in town yesterday. But the demonstration at St. Peter's, Fifth street and Girard avenue, was especially large and magnificent. High mass was solemnized, a procession was formed, and passed over a short route. There were decorations of bunting and flowers, and the new and magnificent organ was blessed by the pastor. The Philopatrian Society also took part in doing honor to the event.

—Mrs. Mary O'Donohue is in custody on the charge of strangling her new-born child. The accused lives at No. 129 Levering street, Manayunk.

—The Moral Science Association held a meeting last night in Concert Hall, and addresses were made by Mayor Fox and Rev. Dr. Kidwell, of Baltimore.

—The closing exercises of Rugby Academy took place on Friday. After an address by the President, prizes were conferred upon the following:—Mitchell Harrison, Henry M. Dechert, Jr., Arthur H. Lea, William S. Blight, Jr., Charles L. Taylor, Horace H. Lee, Eugene Borda, W. G. Crowell, William M. Stewart, Jr., Austin S. Heckscher, B. B. Comegys, Jr.

Domestic Affairs.

—The brickmakers' strike at Washington has ended by the malcontents returning to their work at the old rates.

—The colored Justice of the Peace recently shot at Washington has been notified by his physicians that he is not likely to recover.

—The Pope's jubilee was generally observed yesterday by the Catholics of the United States, by processions and religious services.

—The President left Washington last night, in company with Horace Porter, for Long Branch, and will return toward the close of this month.

—Mr. Riddle, counsel for Bowen, recently convicted of bigamy, called at the Executive Mansion yesterday, but did not see the President. He, however, left a letter for him, with a view to procure the pardon of Bowen.

—The stones for the monument to General Reynolds by the First Army Corps, at Gettysburg, have arrived from Massachusetts, and are now in position to receive the statue of the General, which will be ready in October.

—The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday decided that he has the power to hear the appeal of the New York Central Railroad Company from the recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but that it is not necessary to do so for the due administration of the law or the protection of the rights of the company.

Foreign Affairs.

—More Chinese hostility towards foreigners is reported.

—The principal towns throughout France are to be garrisoned.

—The Republican journals condemn the proposed military review of to-morrow as in bad taste.

OHIO.

VALLANDIGHAM ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIMSELF —PROBABLE FATAL RESULT.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Clement L. Vallandham, counsel for the defense of Thomas McGhehan, now on trial at Lebanon, Ohio, for murder, accidentally shot himself to-night.

The latest intelligence is that the ball did not penetrate his intestines, and the wound, though dangerous, is not considered mortal.

LATER PARTICULARS—UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOMS.

Later despatches from Lebanon say Vallandigham was vomiting, which was regarded as an unfavorable symptom, and one of his physicians said there were indications of internal hemorrhage.

The doctors ceased their fruitless search for the ball about an hour after the accident. They then closed the wound and placed the patient on his right side. He was calm and collected.

It appears that no one was present with Vallandigham when the accident occurred but ex-Governor McBurnay, who has been associated with him in the defense of McGhehan.

McBurney had expressed some doubts as to the theory that Myers had shot himself. Vallandigham picked up a pistol from the table, saying he would show him in a second. Two pistols were on the table, one unloaded, and he by mistake took up the loaded one and put it in his pocket and withdrew, keeping the muzzle next his body.

Just as it was leaving his pocket it was discharged, it is reported, at nearly the same part of the body where Myers was shot. He ejaculated, "Oh, murder!" and said he had taken the wrong pistol.

While the examination was going on he watched the surgeons with eager eyes, and even assisted them in searching for the ball. The ball appears to have taken a downward course, in the direction of the bladder.

LATER.—The symptoms are growing more unfavorable. His pulse is above one hundred, and the surgeons do not appear hopeful.

Still later advices state that his hands and feet are growing cold. He vomits often, but throws up no blood. The physicians say he is sinking fast. His pulse is rising.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—At ten minutes past twelve this morning Mr. Vallandigham was still conscious, but in great pain. Internal hemorrhage is the probable cause. His physicians pronounce his condition very serious, and there seems hardly a possibility of his recovery.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN KANSAS.

Could Not Draw Another Speech out of Him.

From the Lawrence Republican, June 11.

General Sherman, accompanied by Inspector-General Marcy and Colonel Turtelot, of his staff, came up the Galveston line yesterday, in the paymaster's car, with Major Ransom and Colonel Chanute, of that road. At Ottawa the party stopped for dinner, and nearly the whole town turned out, with a brass band at their head, to give them welcome. After dinner a speech was demanded, but General Sherman said he was not in politics and was not going to get in, and had no speech to make.

In this city there was no time for a reception, but the Mayor met the party and conveyed them in carriages from the Galveston depot to the Kansas Pacific depot, while Wagner's minstrel band kindly volunteered a fine tune as they passed the Eldridge house. General Sherman expressed himself as highly pleased, and said that he took a great deal of stock in Kansas and in the city of Lawrence.

The General is just finishing up a long tour of inspection of the frontier military posts, having passed out via New Orleans and Galveston.

Foreign Miscellaneous Items.

—Out of the Tichborne trial has risen a very groundless *canard*, based on the death at sea last year of the third Earl of Aberdeen. Idle rumor has resuscitated him, and asserts that he is not only returning to England to reassume his title and estates, but that he also brings a wife and son with him. The story is utterly a fiction. It has been demonstrated on the most indisputable evidence, collected at great expense by the family, that the George H. Osborne who was drowned at sea towards the end of January, 1870, while acting as chief mate of the American schooner Hero, bound from Boston to Melbourne, was in reality George Hamilton Gordon, third Earl of Aberdeen. A legal commission has placed the melancholy fact beyond dispute, and as to the appearance of any claimant proposing to offer personal denial of it the family have, at least as yet, heard nothing to that effect.

—Morning, noon, and night, as you pass the cafes and taverns of Lugo, Russi, Bagna Cavallo, Cervia, says a correspondent writing from Rome, you see men seated with cards and dice before them. The very beggars, who have just extorted a few centimes from the passers-by, go on to the steps of the first church and crouch down to some game, played with fabulously dirty cards, which will occupy them for hours. The quarrels which ensue and the summary vengeance taken by the loser on the winner, or the desperate attacks he makes on the first passer-by who possesses, as he thinks, the means of paying his debt, is the next step in the drama. Either the man who has won is murdered, and the account is settled that way, or the passer-by is knocked down or wounded, and his money taken from him, and then the whole thing is repeated. This is not exaggeration. It is a truthful statement of what has come to light in the trials at Ravenna, and no wonder that the attention of all true patriots is turned to the bill which will provide for an amelioration of this state of things. The bill has gone into committee.

—An extraordinary story is reported from Prussian Poland. It appears among the Poles and Hungarians the myth of vampires still finds credence. A country squire at Roslasin, in Posen, died some months ago, his death being speedily followed by that of his eldest son and the dangerous illness of several of his relatives, all of which cases occurred as suddenly as they seemed unaccountable. The deceased was at once suspected of being a vampire rising from his grave and sucking the blood of his surviving friends. To prevent further mischief his second son determined to chop off the corpse's head, for which enterprise he obtained the assistance of some equally superstitious peasants at a very high price. The head was to be laid with the feet, while an assistant collected the blood dropping from the neck in a vessel to give to the relatives to drink. The deed was delayed by the interference of the parish priest, but was in the end effected at night, not, however, without an unasked witness. The case is now before the Prussian Court of Appeals. The local court had sentenced the desecrators of the churchyard to three months' imprisonment, and it seems likely that they will still have to pay that penalty for their superstition.

—The list of troops at the disposition of the Paris Commune, published on the 8th ult., by Colonel Mayer, charged with the organization of the National Guards, shows that the whole force consisted of twenty legions (98,325 men) marching troops, and twenty legions (94,100 men) sedentary ditto. In addition to this there are 5445 artillerymen, without officers, and 779 cavalry, including fifty-three officers, with 449 horses in all, which are occasionally used to drag the guns about. The legions of several arrondissements are short of the proper number, both of marching and sedentary battalions. Two arrondissements have eleven battalions less than the proper number. Altogether there is a deficiency of thirty-six battalions. There are about 3500 officers in each of the two classes. The Eighteenth arrondissement, Montmartre, supplies 1000 marching officers, consequently two-sevenths of the whole number. Out of the total number of 11,000 *sous* officers, 3000 belong to the same district; and of the 96,325 marching privates 20,325 are also Montmartre heroes. Next in importance comes the Faubourg du Temple (Eleventh arrondissement), which furnishes 13,000 men. The Montmartre district has no sedentary National Guards, all its soldiers being marching men. The other arrondissements have on an average about 2000 each, the Sixteenth, however, only 600 altogether.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,

FOR TABLE USE.

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.

Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CENUINE CASTILE SOAP.

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AND

RAILROAD MORTGAGE

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8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

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Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

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The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

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All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.

Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

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MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

On a Completed Road,

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This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

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Constituting the

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We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

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has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits. Novelties in

Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Jewelry.

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Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.

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Oil Paintings,

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All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

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Special attention is called to their

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

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of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of

GRIFFITH'S PATENT

ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,

for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

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SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 17, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE, Act 1.—The Jolly Dogs of Falling Water. Act 2.—The Phantom Crew. Act 3.—The Vagabond of the Kaatskills. RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins 8 o'clock. LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. LAST NIGHT OF LINA EDWIN AND COMPANY, AND MR. GEORGE CLARK. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 17, TWELFTH AND LAST TIME OF THE EMOTIONAL PLAY CALLED RANK. DOE MAYNARD.....MISS LINA EDWIN MILES HUBB.....MR. GEORGE CLARK aided by the full New York Company.

MR. FRANK GILDER'S SECOND GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at CONCERT HALL, next TUESDAY EVENING. Reserved seats, 35 cents. For sale at Getze's Piano Warerooms, No. 1117 Chesnut street. Mrs. SUSAN GALTON (Kelleher), soprano, and the most famous living Basso, KARL FORMES, will appear; also Mr. KELLEHER, tenor, Master Dean, the wonderful boy soprano, and Mr. GILDER, pianist. 1t*

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. Open daily. Admission 25 cents. THE ARAB GIANT, COLONEL ROUTH GOSHEN, eight feet high, EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES THE OCTOROON. POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS. New Scenery, Music, Machinery, etc. etc. In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

BOARDMAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871. Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M. Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 12 12t Round Trip.....$2 00

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Sunday Mail Trains via West Jersey Railroads,

Commencing SUNDAY, June 18, 1871.

Leave Philadelphia, Market Street Ferry, 7:30 A. M.

Leave Cape May 5 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, $3 00 each.

6 16 2t WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH Street Wharf on SUNDAYS at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Megargee's wharf, Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' wharf, Whitehall, and Bordentown.

Returning—Leaves Bordentown at 4:30 o'clock P. M., Whitehall at 4:45, Florence, 5:15, Bristol at 5:45, Burlington at 6. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat "TWILIGHT" will make two trips every Sunday, leaving Chesnut Street Wharf at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M., stopping at Megargee's Wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leave Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at all the above landings each way. Fare, 25 cents; excursion, 40 cents. 4 29 s6m

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—THE steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 1½, and MEGARGEE'S Wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion Tickets, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

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1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.

ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

Mill Work of all Descriptions,

WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.

SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

BROWN & WOELPPER,

No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,

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1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SAME LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS 1¼ and 1½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.

THE PROFITS ON WOOD PAVEMENTS.

A DESPERATE although not noisy effort is being made to force upon this city an indefinite number of contracts for laying wood pavements in our principal thoroughfares, the magnificent profits that have been realized in New York making the holders of some half-dozen or more rather dubious patents for plank roads anxious to commence operations in Philadelphia at as early a day as is possible. The plank-road people have their advocates in the Council chambers, and there are doubtless those among the representatives of the tax-payers of Philadelphia who would be only too glad to follow the example of the New York municipal legislature, and pass ordinances for the laying of wood pavements *ad infinitum* on receiving fifty cents per square yard. This was the standard price in New York for a wood pavement ordinance, but there are probably some among our municipal legislators who would willingly take less rather than be disobliging. We are happy, however, to believe that there are enough honorable men in both chambers to refuse their sanction to any such clear swindles as have been put upon New York in the interest of the wood pavement people, and in order that our Councilmen, and our citizens generally, may understand what a magnificent job they are expected to authorize and pay for, we invite attention to a few of the details that have been made public recently with regard to the cost of laying wood pavements in New York. The first thing the party desiring a contract had to do was to pay fifty cents per square yard into the hands of the agent of the Common Council. If this was done the necessary ordinance was passed; if not, the Councilmen were oblivious to the necessity of laying wood pavements in the desired localities. It is estimated from reliable data that any of the wood pavements now before the public can be laid for $2·50 per square yard and yet enable the contractors to pocket a handsome profit. The prices paid in New York were $4·50, $5, and $5·50, or one hundred per cent. more than the real value of the work performed. In all, about 438,787 square yards of wood pavement have been put down in that city, at a cost to the tax-payers of $2,504,452·50. It is estimated that a fair price for the work done would have been $1,221,462·50, so that the contractors were enabled to swell their bank accounts to the extent of $1,281,939·90, for the privilege of doing which they paid to the Common Council $296,109·50; or, as there are forty members, $7417·74 per man. Since Tweed has obtained absolute power in New York, the Council is ignored, and all the perquisites go into the pockets of the "Boss" and his satellites, at which the Councilmen complain, and in their complainings give the public a clue to the mystery of the wood pavement contracts of Gotham. We commend these facts and figures to the thoughtful consideration of the citizens of Philadelphia, for it is not at all impossible that they may be invited to pay for the luxury of plank roads in the same style that New York has been. Of course, the above statement has no reference to the real value of wood pavements, which may or may not be worth to the public what it actually costs to lay them. If an article is good for nothing, it is not worth having at any price; and an inspection of some of the wood pavements in this city that have only been down a year or two, will convince most of our tax-payers that it will be more profitable if their money is invested in something else.

YESTERDAY Berlin was repaid for the indignities it suffered at the hands of Napoleon Bonaparte when he marched into the Prussian capital, at the head of his victorious army, and with the bravest and best of the sons of Prussia marching as captives in his train. That hour of humiliation, which broke the heart of the brave and beautiful Queen, the mother of the present Emperor of United Germany, and which beheld Prussia practically blotted from the map of Europe, has never been forgotten; but with all the patience of the Teutonic race the day of vengeance had been waited for, and when it arrived a blow was struck which more than squared the account between the Bonapartes and those who had been compelled to wear their yoke. Yesterday the wonderful campaign which has placed the France of to-day in perhaps an even worse condition than the Prussia of 1806, had an appropriate ending in a grand triumphal entry into Berlin of the Emperor at the head of the army which, less than a year ago, marched out to repel a most wicked and unprovoked attack. The path of the conquering heroes was strewn with flowers, and the Berlinese, wild with enthusiasm, as well they might be, gave the men who have fought so well for Prussia and Germany such a welcome as has not been extended to any army in modern times. The people of Prussia and of Germany certainly have good reason to rejoice, for the folly of Napoleon III did for them what they had hitherto failed to do for themselves; and not only are they free from all fear of interference on the part of France, but they stand before the world as a united nation; and the Germany which a year ago was but a dream is to-day a reality, which promises to produce important results for the future.

ON our first page will be found an obituary sketch of Clement L. Vallandigham, who died this morning from the effect of an accidental pistol shot which he inflicted upon himself yesterday. Mr. Vallandigham, during the past ten years, has been prominently before the public as the representative of the extreme State rights, secession element of the Democracy, and the difficulties in which he was involved during the war on account of his loudly expressed Rebel sympathies served to elevate him to the position of a leader in the Democratic party. For a full review of Mr. Vallandigham's course and character as a politician we refer our readers to the sketch upon our first page.

NOTICES.

WEATHER REPORT.

A small barometrical depression, with occasional showers from Central Tennessee and Long Island. Temperature risen on the Gulf—fallen from Wisconsin to the Atlantic—light and varied winds.

Probabilities.—To-morrow will be a beautiful, clear day, and everybody will be out in full dress, except such poor bodies as have forgotten to provide themselves with new and suitable garments at Oak Hall. To-day there will be a great business done at Sixth and Market, and thousands of most elegant Summer Suits will be sold at wonderfully low prices.

LINENS,
DUCKS,
ALPACAS,
DRAPS D'ETE,
COSTUMES
DE VOYAGE,
THIN THINGS,
FLANNELS,
BLACK GOODS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS.

STORE OPEN FROM 6 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
A LARGE FORCE OF SALESMEN WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE ALL DAY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET STREETS.

YOU CANNOT LIVE long enough to compound your money and make it yield as much as a policy will in the "Equitable Life" to your estate. Therefore insure now while you can, lest lack of health or means may hereafter forever debar you. Office No. 432 Chesnut street, I. L. REGISTER, General Agent.

DIED.

GANS.—On Wednesday night, June 14, SOLOMON GANS, Jr., aged 58 years.

The male relatives and friends, also Philadelphia Lodge, No. 11, Imp. O. F. S. L., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday morning, June 18, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 711 Franklin street.

PRATT.—On the 16th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Edmund Pratt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 4830 Tacony street, Bridesburg.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No. 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 13 smw tf

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. 6 3 stt*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. 6 10 stt*

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ REV. WILLIAM R. WRIGHT WILL preach at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, to-morrow morning and evening.

☞ PREACHING BY THE REV. J. W. LANGLEY, of Lock Haven, in the GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, GREEN above TENTH, on Sunday, June 18, 10½ A. M. Also at 8 P. M.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. M. NEWKIRK, Pastor. Communion at 10½ A. M. and evening service at 8 P. M. All invited.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. S. M. OSMOND, of Iowa City, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. IRA G. BIDWELL, of Boston, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. W. J. PAXTON at 8 P. M.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES NEILL, and 8 P. M. by Rev. HENRY W. WARREN, on "Light at Evening Time." Strangers cordially invited.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject—"The Wine of the Word and the Word concerning Wine." Strangers welcome.

☞ Y. M. C. A. OPEN AIR SERVICES, SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Fourth and Bainbridge streets, 3½ o'clock.	
Cemetery lane, Kensington, Passyunk Road, near Point Breeze, Second and South streets, Seventh and St. Mary streets,	4 o'clock.
Broad street and Montgomery ave., Broad and Master streets, addressed by J. HENRY SMYTHE, Esq.	4½ o'clock.
Twenty-second and Ellsworth streets Jefferson Square, Broad and Coates streets, Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster ave., Broad and South streets, Clark's Woods Gray's Ferry road,	5 o'clock.
Gray's Ferry Road and Bainbridge st. Front and Dauphin streets, Eleventh street and Washington ave. Washington avenue above Front street,	6½ o'clock.

7 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 129 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smwf

☞ ABSTRACT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, at the close of business hours June 10, 1871:—

RESOURCES.

Investments		$2,481,009·15
Due from banks	603,288 30	
Cash	649,852·12	
		1,253,140·42
Total		$3,734,149·57

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000·00
Surplus and profits	40,629·75
Deposits	$1,893,528·82
Circulation	800,000·00
	2,693,528·82
Total	$3,734,149·57

Attest: WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
6 17 stuth6t President.

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

WINES.

CLARET WINES.

A FULL STOCK OF
FINE TABLE CLARETS
AT PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED FROM THOSE ASKED LAST YEAR.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
6 3 stuth6p PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

60,000 PAIRS OF KID GLOVES HAVE been sold by us thus far during the year 1871, and in order to increase the ratio of increase of our business, as well as to reduce our very large stock, we are now
SELLING VERY CHEAP.
Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bartley Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Genuine Bajou Kid Gloves, $1·70 a pair.
Our celebrated "La Belle" Kid Glove, $1·25.
La Belle Black Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle White Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle Light Shades Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle, all colors, Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, light shades.
La Belle two Button Kid Gloves, new tints.
La Belle two Button Black Kid Gloves.
Largest stock of Kid Gloves in Philadelphia.
Hosiery for Ladies', Children, and Gentlemen.
Ladies' regular made Hosiery, 25, 28, 31, 35 up.
Ladies' English Hosiery, regular and ex. length.
Ladies' Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Hose.
Children's Fancy Hosiery, ex. length.
Children's English Hose, regular and ex. length.
Gents' Half Hose, 25, 31, 35 up.
Gents' Half Hose, Lisle Thread, finest quality.
Bargains in Hosiery, to reduce our large stock.
Hamburg Embroidery, Piques, etc., closing out cheap.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes.
Nail Brushes, Hat Brushes, Combs, etc. etc.
Fans, all prices, from 5c. to $10.
Fine Silk Fans closing out, prices low.
Linen Fans, 10, 15, 25, 38, 50; Silk Fans up to $10.
Parasols at reduced prices, to close.
Parasols, cheaper than the cheapest.
Children's Parasols reduced, to close out.
Trimmed Parasols, less than cost.
Fringed Parasols, closing out cheap.
All kinds of Parasols, reduced in price.
Buff Sun Umbrellas in all sizes.
Ladies' Gloves for warm weather.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, fancy tops, 25, 31, 38, up.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves, 25, 28, 31, up.
Ladies' Gloves, 15c. to $1·50 a pair.
Ladies' French Taffeta Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' English Taffeta, $1 to $1·50.
Children's White and Buff Gloves.
Children's Gloves, 13 cents; two pairs, 25 cents.
Children's Gloves cheap, to close some job lots.
Gents' Silk Gloves, White, Black, and Colored.
Gents' Berlin and Lisle Gloves, 25, 38, 50, up.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets at $1·25.
Ladies' Castor 2-button Gloves at $1·25.
Gents' Castor Gloves, $1, $1·25, up.
Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves, $1.
Ladies' Undressed 2-button Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Gents' Gauze Shirts, 25, 50, 75 and $1.
Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
Nos. 23 N. EIGHTH Street
6 17stuth and 908 CHESTNUT Street.

FINN,
S. E. Corner SEVENTH and ARCH.
25 CENT STOCKING.
The 25 CENT STOCKING is full, regular, smooth in the seams, well shaped, and of good fabric. It is worth more money, and finds ready purchasers.
Mr. FINN invites attention to the following
GREAT CORSET BARGAINS.
50 cent good hand-made Jean Corset.
75 cent well-boned Woven Corset.
$1 finely trimmed 24 boned Woven Corset.
$1·20 extra-boned finely fashioned Corset.
Also, full lines of finer grade Corsets.
GAUZE UNDERWEAR.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gauze Shirts and Drawers have just been received, which our customers will undoubtedly discover are bargains, as regards price and quality.
Shirt Bosoms. Large Assortment. Prices Low.
12 cent Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Plaid Muslins, choice lot, from 15 to 40 cents.
Piques, Satin Stripes, fine, 25 cents per yard.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND ARCH.
6 10 stf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Light Diagonals.

For your "Down Town" Coat, Sir,
A Light Diagonal of Fine Texture,
And little weight,
Will be found
Exactly the thing.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Can furnish you with a Splendid Light Diagonal Coat.
For your Summer Excursion
You want a nice Travelling Suit,
With neat Linen Duster,
And a change of Vests.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Can equip you for a journey to any part of the world.
For every variety
Of hot weather
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Have every variety of Thin Clothes.
Come and see our immense Stock
Of elegant Ready-made Clothing.
Come and examine our Custom Department, full of exquisite Piece Goods of every style.
Fine Goods very cheap at the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TO BE SOLD
All our stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.
Fine Light Weight Coats, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00.
" Duck Brown Pants, $2·00, $2·50; Vests, $1·50, $1·80.
50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.
WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

FURNITURE.

CARD.

Our closing Special Sale of FINE FURNITURE will be held at the large Second-story Warerooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on FRIDAY, June 23.

☞ To those who have purchased at our previous sale we refer with confidence for the quality of the goods.

This sale will include a much larger assortment and goods of much better style. The sale, as usual, is peremptory, and we respectfully invite those who do not get suited at the Public Sale, to call at our store, at THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where they will find a most complete assortment, at very reduced prices.

G. J. & J. A. HENKELS.
6 17 stuth3trp

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

STORE No. 904 CHESNUT STREET
TO LET
ON A LEASE.
Apply to THEO. H. McCALLA,
6 14 wthstfrp On the premises.

LADIES' LINEN SUITINGS
AT
MILLIKEN'S,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
Selling Retail at about Wholesale Prices.
PLAIN BUFF LINEN LAWNS, MODE COLORED LINENS.
FINE NATURAL FLAX COLORED LINENS, CHOCOLATE COL'D LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
FINE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED IRISH LINENS.
Fine assortment of Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Swiss and India Mulls, Tarlatans, French Muslins, Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, etc. etc.
BARGAIN LOT OF IRISH LINENS.
A few pieces of REAL GOOD IRISH LINEN, suitable for Shirting or for Ladies' use, at 37½ cents per yard; regular price 50 cents.
Also, a few more pieces of the FINE LINEN at $5 PER PIECE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
For July, 1871.
BEGINNING OF THE 28TH VOLUME.
The Atlantic for July is now ready, with a brilliant list of contributors.

LONGFELLOW,	BRET HARTE,
GEORGE ELIOT,	HOWELLS,
SAXE,	HIGGINSON,
JOHN HAY,	R. H. DANA, JR.,
J. W. DEFOREST,	CLARENCE KING,
JAMES T. FIELDS, and others.	

ARTICLES AND WRITERS.
Bret Harte.....The Poet of Sierra Flat
(The first of a series of regular contributions, to be continued in every number.)
H. W. Longfellow.....The Boy and the Brook
George Eliot.....Armgart, a Dramatic Poem
R. H. Dana, Jr.....How We Met John Brown
John Hay.....Spanish Bull Fighting
W. D. Howells.....Their Wedding Journey
John G. Saxe.....The Vision of the Faithful
J. W. DeForest.....Kate Beaumont
(Mr. DeForest's admirable and powerful story, which will be continued through the present year.)
Clarence King.....The Ascent of Mount Tyndall
James T. Fields.....Dickens' First Visit to America with many original letters.
Thomas W. Higginson.....Sappho
Caroline Chesebro'..From Generation to Generation
Thomas M. Brewer.....Can a Bird Reason?
George E. Waring, Jr.....How I Got My Overcoat
W. C. Wilkinson.....Transfigured
Reviews and Literary Notices.
TERMS.
, 35 cents a number; $4·00 a year. Two copies, $7·00; Five copies, $16·00; Ten copies, $30·00; and $3·00 for each additional copy.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS
FOR JULY, 1871.
CONTENTS.—Jack Hazard and His Fortunes: Chapter XVIII, An Unwelcome Interruption; Chapter XIX, The Battle; Chapter XX, Home, by J. T. Trowbridge; Last Labors and Death of Prince Henry the Navigator, by James Parton; Dumpy Ducky (Poem), by Lucy Larcom; Our Traps, by Charles A. Walker; One Little Indian Boy, and How He Became a Medicine-Man, Part I, by Helen C. Weeks; The Carrying Trade, by the author of "Seven Little Sisters;" A Day in Early Hay-Time (Poem), by C. F. Gerry; Both and Neither, Great Gran'ma's Story, by Mrs. W. A. Lawrence; My Ant's Cow, by H. H.; Little Agnes' Adventure, by Margaret Brenda; The Streamlet (Poem), by J. T. Trowbridge; Our Young Contributors; The Evening Lamp, containing Villikens and his Deinah, an illustrated ballad, to be performed by children from eight to twelve years old, arranged by G. B. Bartlett; Rebuses, etc.
, 20 cents a number; $2·00 a year. An extra copy for 5 subscriptions. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY and OUR YOUNG FOLKS, $5·00; OUR YOUNG FOLKS and EVERY SATURDAY, $6·00.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & Co., No. 713 Broadway, New York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.
Subscription Agent for Philadelphia,
W. B. ZIEBER,
1t No. 106 South THIRD Street

808 CHESNUT STREET. **808**
TURNER'S MAGAZINE DEPOT.
July.—Harper's, Scribner's, Godey, Peterson's, Galaxy, etc. etc. All the July Magazines now ready.
W. S. TURNER,
1t No. 808 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smwsmrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.
Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for all the States and Territories.
JOHN SPARHAWK,
1t* No. 400 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH STREET,
AFTER A SUCCESSFUL SPRING TRADE ARE NOW CLOSING THE REMAINS
OF
SUMMER STOCK.
SILKS,
SUITS,
SACKS,
SASHES,
GLOVES,
LINENS,
SHAWLS,
Swisses,
Hernani,
Grenadines,
Handkerchiefs.
Ladies preparing for their Summer Travelling, supplied with everything desirable in the
DRY GOODS LINE.
6 17

REMOVAL.

J. M. HAFLEIGH
Will Remove to
No. 1129 CHESNUT Street,
Second door below Twelfth, North Side,
MONDAY, June 19.
IN ORDER THAT FIXTURES MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO HIS NEW STORE, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,
Balance of Summer Stock,
LADIES' SUITS, ETC.,
WILL BE OFFERED
At a Great Reduction
10,000 yards Black Hernani, 12½ cents.
10,000 yards Broche Grenadines, 12½ cents. 6 17 3t

MUSLINS,
FLANNELS, and
BLANKETS
At Old Prices.
Notwithstanding the advance in prices of the above goods, our retail prices are as low as before.
Families will save by making their purchases at this time.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
6 17 3t Above Willow.

HELMBOLD.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

Compound Fluid

EXTRACT CATAWBA

Grape Pills.

COMPONENT PARTS.—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Billous Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

These Pills are a pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated; sugar-coated Pills pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated, and are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are not Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swellings of the bones, ulcerations of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract Buchu,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weak nerves, trembling, horror of disease, wakefulness, dimness of vision, pain in the back, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, eruption of the face, pallid countenance, universal lassitude of the muscular system, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc. Superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH

HELMBOLD.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures Diseases arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc.,

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

IMPROVED

ROSE WASH

Cannot be surpased as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of cutaneous affection. It speedily eradicates Pimples, Spots, Scorbutic Dryness, Indurations of the Cutaneous Membrane, etc., dispels Redness and Incipient Inflammation, Hives, Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Scalp or Skin, Frost Bites, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissues of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principal claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most superlative and congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES AND CURES.

For Kidney Affections—Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Bladder Affections—Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Gravel—Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Dropsy—Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Female Complaints—Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Gleet—Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and inject with Improved Rose Wash.

For Strictures—Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and the bougie. For dose, see bottle.

The Sarsaparilla would be useful, taken in connection with Buchu, in all these affections, although not in all cases necessary; but as in the diseases for which Buchu is used it is difficult to decide. As a precautionary measure it would be well to use Sarsaparilla.

For Impurities of the Blood, Scrofula, Eruptions, Beautifying the Complexion, etc.—Take two teaspoonfuls of the Sarsaparilla night and morning. For children half the above quantity.

In all of the above diseases the patient must bear in mind that the bowels should be kept open by H. T. HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

Rules for the Guidance of Patients.

Use no high-seasoned, fat or greasy food. Acidulous and stimulating drinks, as well as the use of tobacco, should be avoided. Costiveness must be avoided in all of the above diseases. Use gentle exercise, and bathe the parts affected with cold water, freely and frequently. Take the medicines according to directions, and not only a safe but permanent cure is guaranteed, no matter how violent may be the case, or of how long standing.

The Dime Physician.

The Dime Physician—a work of 36 pages—Price Ten Cents, or mailed free on receipt of four postage stamps. It will be found a valuable work, saving time and trouble to the patient.

HELMBOLD.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

EXPECTORANT,

For Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Unlike most preparations recommended in these affections, it contains nothing nauseous, or to derange the liver and digestive organs, but, on the contrary, it is one of the most pleasant preparations ever offered. It is in the form of a

PURE WHITE SYRUP,

Prepared with the utmost care, and of the best materials known as efficacious in these affections. Directions accompany.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

Compound Witch Hazel

LINIMENT,

For Rheumatism, Tic Doloureux, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Inflammation of Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Wounds, Cramps, Burns, Scalds, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Poisonous Insects, Chilblains, Deafness, Sunstroke, Soreness and Pains in the Legs, Feet, Joints, etc., Lameness, Swelling of the Knees, Feet, Legs, etc.,

And in all cases where there is pain or distress, if applied over the part or parts, will afford immediate ease. Directions accompany.

Henry T. Helmbold's

GENUINE PREPARATIONS

Sent to any address. Secure from observation.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HENRY T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots:—H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, or H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S! TAKE NO OTHER.

TESTIMONY.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for over twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparation extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination; and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such occasions.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

HON. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Washington, D. C.
HON. J. C. KNOX, Ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. J. S. BLACK, Ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
HON. ELLIS LEWIS, Ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
HON. G. W. WOODWARD, Ex-Judge, Philadelphia.
HON. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
HON. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor of Cal.
HON. E. BANES, Washington, D. C.,
And many others, if necessary!

HELMBOLD.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL PHYSICIAN OF THE SANITARY INFIRMARY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, La., April 29, 1870.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where diseases of the urinary organs existed) Helmbold's Extract of Buchu, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

PERMANENT CURE OF DIABETES WITH FOUR BOTTLES.

HACKENSACK, BERGEN CO., N. J., April 26, 1870.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—I have been suffering for a long time from Diabetes, and had been under treatment for the same by (3) three of the most eminent physicians of this place, viz., Drs. Hasbrook, Hall, and Smith, without any apparent beneficial result. Having heard of your "Fluid Extract Buchu," I concluded to try it, although I had but little faith in its curative properties. I am happy to state that, after having taken four bottles of your "Buchu," I am entirely cured, and deem it but my duty to you and the community at large to inform you of the fact, and that I have been permanently cured by your medicine, after having been informed by the (3) three physicians above named that my disease was incurable.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. WYGANT.

I respectfully refer to any citizen of Hackensack.

City and County of New York, ss:—John H. Wygant, being of the village of Hackensack, County of Bergen, New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is true to his knowledge.

(Signed) JOHN H. WYGANT.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1870.

(Signed) JOHN G. KEARNEY,

Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and County, No. 25 Chambers street, New York.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS OF LONG STANDING.

WESTPORT, Conn., September 5, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq:—

Dear Sir:—I commenced taking your Extract of Buchu about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." And now I feel perfectly well, and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with. I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.

Yours, truly, THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

REV. WM. COGGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. L. WHEELER, Esq, Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
DR. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City,

And many others, if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Pa., March 31, 1869.

Editor Cosmopolite:—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, which I commenced using with little faith and no apparent beneficial result for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly seventy-eight years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him, and a valuable suggestion to the public.

Yours, respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—

COL. DAN RICE, Girard, Pa.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., Editor *Cosmopolite.*
GEO. H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
C. L. HINDS, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
CAPT. D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Pa., Druggist.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE, Corner Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth st., Central Park.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of the bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefitted,

I am, respectfully yours,

COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SUFFERING.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec 2, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your Buchu has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond

HHLMBOLD.

description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hand. I commenced taking your Buchu.

I followed the directions, and, to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine—I would give one hundred dollars a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price—am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber, at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of Helmbold's Buchu:—

J. W. SAVAGE, Ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WILLIAM RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. RANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. SMELLICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, N. J., December, 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

I am very respectfully yours,
JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL.
SALISBURY, N. C., March 10, 1868.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Dear Sir:—I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract and half a dozen of your Rose Wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Sir:—I have used your EXTRACT BUCHU with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife. Very truly, yours,

REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. HELMBOLD:—I have been giving your EXTRACT BUCHU to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility and rapid falling into decline—in fact, Consumption was talked of. I was recommended to try your BUCHU by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit; this induced me to purchase one half-dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success. Very truly, yours,

GEORGE M. MARSHALL.

Germantown, Pa., Febrdary 12, 1869.

SPEEDY RELIEF FROM KIDNEY AFFECTION OCCASIONED BY ACCIDENT.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—On the 23d of August last I received severe internal and external injuries, occasioned by an accident on a Philadelphia railroad car. On my arrival in New York I was attended by Dr. WILSON, of East Fifty-fifth street, and another physician, whose name I do not now remember. After my wounds were dressed, I suffered for three (3) days intense agony from internal injuries, which affected my kidneys. I can say that after taking but three doses of your EXTRACT BUCHU I felt greatly relieved. I used the balance of the bottle, and am happy to state that since that time I have experienced no further difficulty.

Very truly yours, P. H. KEARNEY.

No. 848 Third Avenue.

Mr. Kearney respectfully refers to either of the following gentlemen:—

Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Editor of *Citizen and Round Table.*
B. F. CURTIS, Esq., No. 102 Greenwhich street.
MORRIS PHILLIPS, Esq., Editor of *Home Journal*
Hon. M. CONNOLLY, Register of City.
Messrs. PETTINGILL & BATES, No. 37 Park row.
HUDSON & MERET, No. 21 Park row.
Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY, New York.
Hon. JAMES E. COULTER, New York.
And many others, if necessary.

CERTIFICATE OF JAMES D. LAHEY, OF THE FIRM OF THEODORE MEGARGEE & CO., PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—In Novemberf 1863, my son, aged "one year," was taken with sore eyes and scalp disease, and after using various medicines by advice of seven different physicians to no purpose, I was advisek by a friend to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, after using three bottles of which the child is almost entirely cured—the disease of the head having all disappeared, and the specks on the eyes diminishing daily. I shall continue to use your Extract, and cheerfully recommend it to others as a safe family medicine,

Yours truly, JAMES D. LAHEY,

Of the firm of Theodore Megargee & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Decatur street.

CURE OF TETTER.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Oct. 12, 1857.

MR. HELMBOLD:—My wife has been afflicted with the Tetter for eight years. She tried numerous remedies without effecting a cure. She took your Extract Sarsaparilla, and six bottles completed a cure. M. TOWNSEND.

FROM A PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, SURGEON AND CLINICAL LECTURER TO THE ALMSHOUSE INFIRMARY, ETC.

I have employed the medicines of Dr. Helmbold in numerous instances within the last three years, and have always found them extremely efficacious, especially in diseases of the Urinary Organs. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them of inestimable value, and worthy the confidence of the faculty.

June 26, 1867. WM. A. COLEMAN, M. D.

(Dr. KEYSER is a Physician of over Thirty Years' experience, and graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.)

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say I have seen and used every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and am not cognizant of any preparation of that plan at all equal to yours. Thirty years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others.

I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
GEORGE B. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 WOOD Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY.

FIFTY DOLLAS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

DEAR DR. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from diabetes. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but I have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the *Herald*. I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefitted by your world-renowned BUCHU. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it. The diabetes has entirely disappeared after using it for three months. I would give $50 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease.

Sincerely yours,
ANNA E. STOUGHTON.

No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

FROM A PRACTITIONER OF 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

MR. HELMBOLD:—

Sir:—Having a very bad case of Gleet to prescribe for, I concluded to use your Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. I am pleased to inform you that its action was entirely satisfactory and exceeded my expectations. I have prescribed your Buchu in affections of the Bladder and Kidneys with the same gratifying results.

Truly, yours, EDWARD L. SHAW, M. D.

New York, April 12, 1865.

DISEASE OF THE BLADDER AND GOUT OF THE KIDNEYS CURED.

H. T. HELMBOLD:—I consider thy COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU one of the best medicines for Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. One bottle relieved me of severe Gout of the Kidneys, and I was entirely cured by the use of six.

Respectfully, thy friend, S. M. JOHNSON.

Burlington, N. J., May, 1863.

CURE OF A CASE OF STRICTURE OF ELEVEN YEARS' STANDING.

WILMINGTON, October 20, 1865.

MR. HELMBOLD:—

Sir:—I have for eleven years been suffering from a stricture of the urethra, and under treatment of different physicians the whole time, who were continually using various remedies (and all of them very painful) without any permanent good; they would relieve me for a few days, and then I would be as bad as ever. Seeing your advertisement, I thought I might obtain relief from your EXTRACT BUCHU. I purchased some, and its good effects were such that I determined to persevere, and, by following your advice, I am now entirely well, and consider that, had it not been for your valuable medicine, I should have been compelled to suffer all my life.

Accept my thanks, and I shall recommend your medicine wherever I think it is required.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHAS. H. MARTIN.

A YOUNG LADY CURED OF ST. VITUS' DANC AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTION.

DANVILLE, Pa., April 12, 1866.

DR. HELMBOLD:—Seeing your advertisement in the Danville papers, I concluded to try your medicine for my daughter, who is just verging into womanhood, and who has been troubled with St. Vitus' dance, besides a syphilitic affection and a nervous twitching of her body, for upward of three years, greatly to our distress. I gave it to her regularly for three weeks; she improved under its use, and I concluded to give it a thorough trial. This was about ten months ago. She had not consumed the whole amount before a cure was effected, but she continued to use it up to six months since, at which time she has entirely recovered from these distressing affections. Feeling grateful for the benefit derived, I have been prompted to send this certificate. Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES E. DOWLING.

CURE OF A SEVERE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1865.

DR. HELMBOLD:—

Sir:—Some twelve months since I contracted the syphilis, and, not knowing then its nature, I paid but little attention to it, until I was alarmed by large sores appearing on my face, inside my mouth, and also I could feel them in my throat. I then applied to a physician, who recommended mercury. I followed his advice, and was under his treatment four months, and did not receive any benefit; on the contrary, I became worse, as my system was debilitated from the effects of the mercury, and the disease was not eradicated, as it would break out in different parts of my body. I was recommended to apply to you. I did so, and am pleased to inform you that I am once more well, and feel confident that I should not have been so had I not used your Extract Sarsaparilla and Rose Wash.

Truly yours, W. M. YOUNG.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

FRANKFORD, Pa., August 25, 1856.

DR. HELMBOLD:—

Sir:—Some three or nearly four years since I was unfortunate enough to become affected with the syphilis, and as it did not occasion much inconvenience I paid no attention to it until it made such rapid progress that my whole system was affected by it, and I had sores all over my body, of various sizes; my hair commenced coming out, and also my eyebrows; in fact, I was completely poisoned with it. I then applied to a physician, who stated that the only cure was mercury. This I took in large quantities, and at first concluded it was curing me, but I soon found out that it was only partial, as it would break out again as bad as ever. I used different hair-washes and restoratives, to no avail, as my hair would be continually coming out, and I was very weak from the effects of the mercury. I had pains in my bones and in different parts of my body, and concluded there was no hope or relief for me.

My face was so full of these sores that I could not go into company, and I felt that every one must know the cause. I wished for death to rid me of this torment. I was in this condition when I saw your advertisement, and concluded to place myself at once in your charge, and I am now entirely cured; my face is healed, and has a healthy appearance. I have not had a sore on me for three months, and I feel as well as ever. My hair has grown out again. I feel that my life has been saved by your valuable Ext. Sarsaparilla, Rose Wash, and Catawba Grape Juice Pills.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
HY. McDERMOTT.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The average salary in the Presbyterian Church South, not counting the city churches and professors of seminaries, is $650, being an average increase of $150 in three years.

—The Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Ga., now stands in the midst of a venerable forest of majestic oaks that cover the four acres in the heart of the city that was appropriated for this purpose.

—The report of the Education Committee illustrates the progress of the Southern Church. In 1866 there was one candidate for the ministry; they now have one hundred and twenty-one. In 1866 the amount contributed for this object was $215; in 1871 it is $18,871.

—The Rev. A. C. Stuart, from the Presbytery of Central Ohio, has been, after the usual examination, received as a member of Greenbrier Presbytery.

—The Bowling Green *Democrat* states that the large fine residence and beautiful grounds of Mr. Alexander Price, in that city, have been purchased for $13,000, and the deed for the property made to the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Smoot's), for the purpose of establishing there a first-class Female College.

—Forty-five additions to the Williamsville church, Virginia, on the profession of their faith, were reported at their last communion. This is one of the missionary fields in Lexington Presbytery, which is thus, by the blessing of God, revived and saved from extinction. Previous to this meeting it reported only twenty-seven communicants.

—The report of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church mentions the death of six missionaries of the Choctaw mission within three years, and the death of one and the return of another from the China mission during the year past. The receipts from all sources the past year were $27,295·72, being $432·41 in advance of the previous year.

—The Rev. John Pinkerton, pastor of Mossy Creek church, Augusta county, Va., departed this life on Wednesday, May 31. His death had been long expected.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly met at Nashville, Tenn., May 18. The Rev. J. B. Logan, of Alton, Ill., was chosen Moderator. The Board of Missions reported receipts amounting to $16,400·10½. The subject of engaging in the foreign mission work came before the Assembly in an overture from one of the presbyteries, and in the report of the committee, and was discussed at much length. It was stated that one young man was consecrating himself to this work, and had offered himself to the board. A proposition was made to co-operate with the American Board, but this was objected to on the ground that the American Board had become denominational, and such action would lead to inconvenient complications. A resolution prevailed to instruct the Board of Missions "to ascertain if possible the best method of entering upon the work of foreign missions, proceed to raise funds for that purpose, and report to the next General Assembly." Steps were taken to organize two presbyteries of colored Cumberland Presbyterians into a separate synod. Interesting letters were read from Scotland in relation to the Evangelical Union in that country. A total of 5000 conversions and 4500 accessions to the Church was reported for the year.

—In the United Presbyterian General Assembly at Xenia, Ohio, the special committee on union with the Presbyterian Church reported, approving the action of the joint committee appointed last year, and expressing encouragement at the advance toward union which has been made—although "the result of the negotiations is such as to show that the churches are not prepared for organic union." Considering organic union ultimately possible, they recommended the appointment of a committee to continue the negotiations. The report was adopted. The committee consists of the Rev. Drs. D. R. Kerr and J. G. Brown, the Rev. W. J. Reid, and Messrs. W. M. Gormley and George Reid. The total number of members reported is 71,744; of congregations, 514; of ministers, 563; of Sunday-schools, 601. The receipts of the boards (including balances at the beginning of the year) were:—Foreign Missions, $48,344·65; Home Missions, $28,793·67; Freedmen's Missions, $12,271·58; Publication, $27,500·31; Church Extension, $15,624·33; Education, $6564·20. Total, including other miscellaneous funds, $167,626·51.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. J. L. Curry, D. D., of Richmond, Va., has been elected President of Georgetown College, Kentucky. He was a member of Congress many years ago, and also served in the Rebel Congress.

—The *Christian Union* says:—"The Rev. Dr. George B. Ide writes to the *Watchman and Reflector* that he has found a song 'manifestly intended to be sung at the sprinkling of infants,' in the new hymn book published from this city for the use of Baptist churches. 'This Popish farrago,' much to the Doctor's surprise, has the endorsement of twelve D. D.'s of the denomination, 'some of them the very *creme de la creme* of Baptist orthodoxy.'"

—The Rev. John G. Oncken commenced preaching the gospel in Hamburg in 1833. Since that time 50,000 persons have been baptized in various cities in Germany. He commenced his ministry before ten persons behind a locked door.

—The two Baptist conventions reported a united force of nearly five hundred home missionaries in the domestic field, and the remarkable statement was made that the Baptist membership in this country averages one member to every twenty-eight inhabitants.

—The *National Baptist* says:—"It will be remembered that in October last a committee from the Ohio Christian (Disciples) Missionary Society visited the Baptist State Convention, with a message of fraternal sympathy. This delegation was kindly received, and the convention appointed a committee to return the visit at the next meeting of the Missionary Society. This meeting was held on May 25th, and the Baptist committee presented an address. It is an excellent paper—frank, explicit, and clear. It will be accepted by the denomination at large, we think, as sound in doctrine and courteous in form. The Missionary Society received the communication with thanks for its 'kind spirit, candor, and magnanimity,' and appointed a committee 'to attend the next Baptist Convention of the State of Ohio, and make a suitable response.' The Cincinnati *Christian Standard*, the ablest weekly journal published by the Disciples, reviews the whole question in a fraternal Christian spirit. It expresses itself as 'entirely satisfied with the movement thus far.'" It pronounces the spirit of the Baptist reply "altogether unobjectionable," and adds:—"Their statement of differences makes the controversy between us quite narrow, and a single sentence will dispel some of these differences forever. They have presented some matters of real difference, however, which should be handled with great wisdom as well as with great faithfulness. We unhesitatingly express our conviction that, giving all due weight to these differences, there is no sufficient reason for continued alienation; and that, when we all come to understand the true basis of Christian fellowship, these differences will not prove insurmountable."

—An Educational Convention for the Southern States has been called by the American Baptist Educational Commission, to meet at Richmond, Va., beginning July 4.

METHODIST.

—The Rev. Dr. Kidder, of Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Illinois, has been elected Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, New Jersey, in place of the lamented Dr. John McClintock, who died some time since.

—The Rev. Dr. E. G. Andrews, of the New York East Conference, pastor of the Seventh Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has been elected President of the Wisconsin State University, located at Madison.

—The Rev. W. J. Gladwin, Presiding Elder of the Southwest Arkansas district, St. Louis Conference, and the Rev. J. H. Gill, of the Garrett Biblical Institute, are under appointment as reinforcements for the Methodist Episcopal mission work in India.

—Dickinson College last week conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Postmaster-General J. A. J. Creswell, and the Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It also conferred the degree of D. D. upon the Revs. B. F. Brooke and E. A. Johnson.

—The Methodists are about to erect, right under the nose of Brigham Young, in Salt Lake City, a Gentile Methodist church building, to cost some $30,000.

REFORMED.

—A year since the Rev. J. H. Wagner, of Lancaster, Pa., a minister of the Reformed Church, went over to the Roman Catholic Church. Recently, Professor C. H. Budd, of Franklin and Marshall College, and also the wife of the Rev. J. H. Wagner, have followed him into the Romish communion. Professor Budd was not a member of the German Reformed Church.

—The Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee has officially informed the Board of Visitors of the Mercersburg Theological Seminary of his purpose to resign his professorship in the seminary. The term of service in the theological tutorship for which the Rev. J. B. Kershner was appointed has expired. The board also learned from him that he had no desire to be continued in this relation to the seminary.

FRIENDS.

—The National Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends was held in New York last week. One of the sessions was devoted to the interests of First-day schools, the importance of which was first recognized by this society only about two years ago. In answer to a communication from the quarterly meeting at Farmington, a committee was appointed to devise a plan for holding public meetings as one means of regaining the zeal of the forefathers of two hundred years ago. A proposition for holding a general conference, to which the ten Yearly Meetings in America and the two in Europe should send delegates, was referred to a committee of thirty-nine. It is not proposed that this conference have power over the Yearly Meeting, but that it be simply an advisory body. In October, 1870, the society had twenty-four freedmen's schools in operation in this country. At no time during the year have they had less than twenty-one schools in operation. About forty members of the society are in contact with the Indians of the Central Superintendency.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—As the fruits of the late revival at Suffield, Conn., the Congregational church received fifty-five new members lately—fifteen by letter and forty by profession. Nineteen were baptized, and others are to be received at the communion early in July.

—The Andover Conference allows each church a representation of six delegates besides its pastor, which delegates may be either male or female; and at its annual meeting just held in Lowell, Mass., out of sixty-nine delegates present twenty-five were females, from ten different churches.

—A new building, to cost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, is to be erected for the theological seminary connected with Oberlin College.

JEWS.

—The Board of Delegates of American Israelites recently held its annual meeting in the Nineteenth Street Synagogue, New York. Thirty congregations were represented, each by two delegates. The Malmonides College, in Philadelphia, was reported to be in a languishing condition, having only three pupils. A Hebrew Publication Society was organized, which is to print during the first year Gratz's "History of the Jews," a portion of the Bible in English, and a translation of Girgir's "Gabirol."

—The Jewish Rabbinical Conference met in Cincinnati, June 6, with Dr. Hubsh, of New York, as President, and Dr. Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, as Vice-President. Twenty-three congregations were represented. The report of the Committee on the Establishment of a Rabbinical Seminary in favor of that measure was adopted, and the committee were instructed to report a more detailed course of study. A measure was adopted for the establishment of a union between the Israelite congregations in America. It provides that when twenty reform congregations, with 2000 members, shall have joined the union, the first synod shall be called. A modernized Prayer-Book is to be prepared, with allusions to the return of the Jews to Palestine, and to the ideas of sacrifices and a personal Messiah omitted. A more complete Sabbath-school organization is to be effected.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—Dr. Dollinger has made up his mind to submit to the sentence of excommunication—that is, he will not celebrate or receive the Sacraments privately or publicly, nor even attend public worship. On the other hand, Dr. Friedrich, who was excommunicated the day after Dr. Dollinger, has declared his intention of ignoring the excommunication altogether.

—Grand Duchess Mary puts her trust in princes, and will marry Louis of Bavaria.

—Vanderbilt's new depot at Forty-second street, New York, will be ready July 1.

—The "Man o' Airlie" is called a drama with Scotch trimmings.

—They are declining banquets now in Paris; and but a few days since eating horse.

—The Chinamen at North Adams are treating the girls to ice-creams.

—The name of Columbia Territory should at once be changed to African terror-tory.—*Chicago Times.*

—"Grasshopper Jim" is the dignified cognomen by which an editor of Portland, Oregon, is distinguished.

—"They do play such lovely sacred music at my daughter's," said a pious but deaf old lady. "There's one piece in particular that is so solemn and devotional, 'The soul bereft will find me.'" What she did hear was, "The girl I left behind me."

DRY GOODS.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD IN DRY GOODS.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

BARGAINS

In Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, 8-4 French Organdies, Hamburg Edgings,

LLAMA LACE SACKS and POINTES

Black Hernanies, Broche Grenadines, Japanese Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Linen Suitings,

FRENCH LAWNS,

And the greatest variety of beautiful styles in DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this city.

THE 25, 37½, 50 and 75 CENT DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Choice Dress Goods

REPRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS

In new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

A SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS AT $1·50, $1·75, and $2 PER YARD.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

THE MOST REGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL MESH IN THE

Purest Silk and Wool Black Hernanies

Ever made for $1 per yard.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY. 2 3 thstuf

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer at LOW PRICES a full stock of
WHITE GOODS, every description,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LLAMA SACQUES AND POINTES,

In connection with our NEW and ATTRACTIVE stock of [4 11 tuths3m

Seasonable Dress Fabrics.

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.
Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.
CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·85. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.
65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.
THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.
MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.
MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·09.
$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.
EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.
PANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.
BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.
PARASOLS at wholesale prices.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.
5 23 tuthsrptf WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 6 5 tf

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED, AN ENTIRE NEW SHAPE STONE CHINA,

FRENCH FINISH.

Dinner and Tea Sets complete, 108 pieces.....$20·20

ALSO,

Stone China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces	12·00
Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2·50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 ps	4·50
White French China Dinner Sets, 137 pieces	15·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45

An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.
Parties about furnishing for the country will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

SEASHORE.—WANTED, AT CAPE MAY, Atlantic City, or Long Branch, for one or two months from July 15, a completely furnished cottage, having good sea view, and with not less than six chambers.
Address, with particulars as to terms, location, size, etc., IRVING,
6 15 ths 21* Box B, Philadelphia P. O.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.—WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S EDINBURGH ALE AND PORTER.—An invoice of Bottled ALE, now landing ex ship St. Joseph, and for sale to the trade.
Also, 10 casks in bulk.
POWELL & WEST, Agents,
6 14 wa2trp No. 28 S. FRONT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.
Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden.
Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 2thsturp† Below Chesnut, West Side.

SPANISH OLIVES,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY, for sale by the gallon, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FINE TEAS, COFFEES,

CANTON CHINA,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

FRANCIS BOND,

6 1 thstu3m4p No. 139 South EIGHTH Street.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.
And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.
And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer h balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.
He adopts this method of giving purchasers an portunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.
A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,
5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD B. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21§

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.
Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES, S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths† No. 1009 MARKET Street.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL Is now open for the reception of guests.

Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address

EVAN ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engage Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to
M. BEIDLER,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW INLET HOUSE.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to
ATLANTIC CITY
that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.
THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS are now in operation.
McKIBBIN & McGRATH.
JERE McKIBBIN,
A. G. McGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception of guests; desirable communicating rooms for families; splendid croquet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, $14 per week; $2·50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,
6 16 eod1m Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.
6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL AND THE OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.
GEORGE W. HINKLE,
6 16 eod2m Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.
6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 eod1m

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc. address
ROBERT SHAW & PALMER,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m C. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

AMERICAN HOTEL, ATLANTIC AVENUE, near the depot, Atlantic City, N. J., has been leased and refitted by by the undersigned, and is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 16 1m GEORGE GLENN.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.
J. KEIM,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.
LAWLER & TRILLY,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.
6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1w Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE ATLANTIC CITY,
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16sod1m

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City.
6 16 1m H. BLOOD Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.
6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests No bar.
6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 10 1m M. C. BRODIE.

ATLANTIC CITY.—SEASIDE HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for guests. Accommodation for horses.
6 16 2t* EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—P. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

SUMMER BOARDING.—The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12·40 and 7·20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6·25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday afternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.
FARE.—Philadelphia to Renovo, $8·30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 838 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at ($10) ten dollars and (25c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.
Board, $12 to $14 a week for single boarders. Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,
WILLIAM H. MAY,
6 15 1m Renovo Hotel, Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

HERDIC HOUSE, MINNEQUA HOUSE
The subscribers, for the past seven years, connected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, desire to announce to their numerous friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the well-known HERDIC HOUSE, Williamsport, Pa., and MINNEQUA HOUSE, Minnequa Springs, Bradford county.
Parties leaving Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at 9·40 A. M., 12·40 P. M. and 10 P. M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in nine hours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.
Parties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Railroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without change of cars.
Terms—$3 per day.
SCOFIELD & BARRY,
PROPRIETORS.
C. N. SCOFIELD, Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
N. B. BARRY, Late Steward Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
6 9 2m

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.
Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.
Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— [6 10 24t
Half barrels (in mulberry wood), 20 gallons.....$5·00
" (steamed oak) 20 " ..... 3·00
Whole barrels " 40 " ..... 4·00
Kegs, 10 gallons..... 2·00

STEAMBOAT HOTEL, BEVERLY, N. J.—The above Hotel having been entirely refitted, the proprietors would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will receive Permanent and Transient BOARDERS, on and after June 1, 1871. No effort will be spared by the proprietors to merit the high popularity enjoyed by this Hotel, and with additional facilities and improvements, guests are assured of perfect comfort during their sojourn at the Hotel.
G. M. BRITTON & SON,
6 15 6t Proprietors.

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.
N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.
Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2m Proprietors.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY HOUSE
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3m

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to A. P. COOK, Proprietress,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL, COZZENS' DOCK, HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c., Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.
Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.
The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1aw26() G. F. WEEKS.

WAS THERE EVER SUCH LUCK?

CHAPTER I.—REFORM.

William Fassil lived with his grandmother and his sister Ju. at Hiltop, near Reigate. He was clerk in the Admiralty, and had to go up to London in the morning and back to dinner in the evening, which he did not mind. He called the railway carriage his smoking-room.

William Fassil was thirty, the grandmother eighty, Ju. twenty-three; the intermediate generation being dead. On Sunday afternoon it was William Fassil's delight to take a long walk, if only he could find a companion; and the friend who most commonly came to his rescue was Tom Chatteris.

Tom was not such good company on one of these afternoons as usual; he listened well enough, so does a horse; but he did not seem to take in meaning with words. At last he said:—"Look here, old fellow, I want to speak to you seriously."

"About the weights in the Cambridgeshire, I suppose," replied Fassil. "Take my advice, Tom, and never bet on another horse till his number is up."

"I mean to improve upon it, and let them run unbacked altogether. Don't look astonished; a fellow must give up betting some day, and I prefer doing it before I am quite smashed."

"*You.* I thought you were always on winners."

"No doubt I have had better luck than the majority of backers, but that does not make a pennyworth of difference. A man always increases his expenditure when he wins, but he never reduces it again in proportion when he loses. Upon my word, though it sounds contradictory, I am certain that it pays better to lose steadily from the first than to start successfully, even if you win on the average."

"There is a good deal of truth in what you say, Tom," replied Fassil; "but how on earth did you ever come to discover it?"

"Well, William, the fact is—I want to marry your sister Ju. There, the murder's out!"

Fassil, who was forging ahead at the rate of four miles and a half to the hour, stopped so abruptly that his hat shot over his forehead. "What!" he exclaimed.

Tom continued bashfully, "I dare say it sounds queer to you, who know more about me than most other fellows do, and a terrible deal more than Ju. does. It is true I am not worthy of her; but there would be precious few marriages if men were expected to be as good as girls are."

"It is not that," said Fassil; "but the idea of your marrying! And Ju.!" And picking up his hat, he walked on, cogitating.

"I have sold my hunter and my hack; I have paid all my debts, I have given up my chambers, and taken quiet lodgings at Sydenham, where some of my people live, and I have looked into my affairs boldly before mentioning the matter," said Tom.

"Then you and Ju. are not actually engaged?"

"Not precisely; but it is all right if I can manage to board, lodge, and clothe her. That is the worst of it; I find that I have been living, like a fool, on my capital, and have only five thousand pounds left. I must do something; and the question is, what am I fit for? I doubt whether I should make a good parson; besides, I left the university without taking a degree. It is late to start educating one's self for a lawyer or doctor at thirty. Do you think I could get a secretaryship? As for competitive examinations—I never knew but little, and have forgotten that little long ago."

"My dear Tom," said Fassil, gravely, "we have always been friends, and I do not know any man I would sooner have for a brother-in-law; but we must looks facts fairly in the face. Ju. has nothing, she is entirely dependent upon me, and I live up to my small income, so that she will be able to bring nothing to help."

"I knew that, old fellow."

"Well, then, it is absolutely necessary that you should, as you say, have some other source of income than the interest upon five thousand pounds. It is true that Ju. is an excellent manager and makes my salary go a marvellous way; but then think what your habits have been!"

CHAPTER II.—A PRODIGIOUS ACORN.

If you suppose that by draining a country you can get rid of Will-o'-the-wisps, you had better answer those advertisements in the *Times* which are addressed to gentlemen with small capital at their own disposal, and you will be speedily undeceived. One of these misguiding imps proposed that Tom Chatteris should devote his life to potichomanie; another, that he should become a manufacturer and retail vender of ginger-beer; while others, less harmless, sought to transfer his remaining capital into their own pockets, on pretexts so transparently fraudulent, that Tom, with all his natural taste for speculation and sanguine belief in "good things," saw through them at once.

He likewise tried for vacant secretaryships of several public companies, but found that the directors gave those posts to their own nominees, and only advertised for the sake of appearances, lest the shareholders should suspect them of jobbery.

By the end of a couple of months he was heartily sick of bootless correspondence, and of bothering his friends for testimonials to no purpose; and started off one day alone, to walk away a fit of the blues, eschewing the high-roads, and following rural footpaths. One of these brought him into a wood on the crest of some undulating ground; and as it was now the last week in October, the foliage was very finely tinted; for the year is like a dolphin—its brighest colors come out when it is dying.

Tom Chatteris was always affected pleasantly by beauty in any form, and the scene cheered him up, and inclined him to take a more sanguine view of life than he had started with.

"After all, how jolly we might live in an Australian or American clearing! I wonder if Ju. would consent. She might not like the idea; but I am certain she would enjoy herself when she got used to it. She would be giving up nothing, except her grandmother, and William will look after her. What is the best I can expect in England? To sit at a desk all day, and never cross a horse again; while, as a squatter, my life would be full of interest, and I should be perpetually in the saddle. By Jove! I will go over to-morrow and put it to her."

A rash vow, which was never to be kept. But the making of it did Tom good, for it represented a feasible, practical plan. All was uncertain and surrounded with difficulty at home; but if Ju. would consent to colonial roughing it, their future was clear, distinct, simple. So he cheered up, like the lost traveller who comes upon a landmark; and, instead of hurrying on at the pace he had started at, he began to pause where gaps in the wood afforded him glimpset of the fertile country spreading for miles beyond.

A splendid oak, some three hundred yards off, seen at the end of a ride, attracted his particulhr attention—it was so lofty, so wide-spreading, and its leaves were so much thicker than those on most trees of the same species round about. Tom was sadly materialistic, even in his most romantic vein; and as the day was warm for the time of year, it immediately occurred to him that it would be pleasant to smoke a pipe under that oak, and meditate upon his new emigration scheme. But he had hardly gone far enough from home to sit down and rest yet; would it not be better to continue his walk? Curiosity decided this question; for while he was looking toward the tree, he fancied that one of its lower boughs shook; and as there was not a breath of wind stirring, he wondered what was the cause, and went toward it to ascertain.

The motion was not repeated; perhaps it had been only fancy. But stay—what was that dark object dimly showing through the leaves? A queer growth of wood, surely! Tom sauntered quietly up to within twenty paces of the oak, and then suddenly sprang into a run, for the object took a human form; and presently he found himself immediately under the body of a man, who was hanging by the neck from a rope attached to a bough, which spread conveniently above.

By raising his hand, Tom could have touched the pendent boots, which were in good repair, and well blacked. The rest of the clothes were respectable, though running a little to seed, and a chimney-pot hat, which lay on the ground, was a gentlemanly hat. But Tom did not want to touch the boots, for to pull the legs of a hanging man is not the best way to resuscitate him. Neither did he spend time in examining his apparel; the little matters I have mentioned were apparent at a glance. On the contrary, he swarmed up the tree, which was happily easy to climb, and lay out on the bough with the readiness of a sailor.

In the early and sanguine days of his secretaryship-hunting, Tom had provided himself with a penknife of superlative quality, with which to operate on the goosequills he had expected to wear down by the bundle; and with this he now proceeded to cut away at the rope. The blade, though unused and very sharp, was exceedingly small; the rope, new, hard, and thick. It was a terribly long operation, and seemed a hundred times longer than it was. Fortunately, the weight at the other end helped the incision by stretching the gap, and when a strand was half cut through, it tore the rest of it.

As Tom lay there on his stomach, with his left arm round the bough, his right arm sawing and hacking, his head and shoulders leaning over, he noticed a decided kick in one of his legs, and a motion in one of the arms of the hangee, which could not be due to the swaying motion given to him by the operation going on overhead; and the sight gave frantic energy to the cutting. When the rope was three parts severed, the rest tore out, and the body fell lumpily to the ground, the feet striking first, so that it remained erect while you could count two, and then tumbled over with a dead thng.

Tom dropped down beside it in a moment, and proceeded to loose the slip-knot from about the neck. There was an ugly deep red mark, showing the pattern of the rope, all around, and the face was not pleasant to look upon. The starting eyes, the protruding tongue, were calculated to reappear in dreams—whenever the digestive organs were out of order—for years.

When Tom had turned the body on its back, and raised the head a little, he wondered what to do next, but chafed the hands and the chest, while he pondered; and as he was thus occupied he had the satisfaction of seeing the choking look disappear. Whether, indeed, this was a sign of death or recovery he could not tell, but it made the face very much less unpleasant to behold.

He had never in all his life felt a greater sense of relief than he did now on hearing the sound of wheels. Running in the direction, he came, after sixty yards, to a lane, masked by underwood; in the lane was a dog-cart, just passed.

"Hi! dog-cart, ahoy! stop!" he cried, and it stopped. The dog cart contained a neat gentleman in a frock-coat and spectacles, who drove, and a smart adolescent groom, who folded his arms.

"Is it Mrs. Bunnythrope?" asked the gentleman, as Tom ran up breathless.

"No; it's a fellow I've cut down. Are you a medical man?"

"Yes."

"What luck! Come along; I think he is alive."

The groom took the reins; the doctor accompanied Tom to the body under the oak.

"Is he alive?" asked Tom.

"O yes; his heart is beating. But he must be properly attended to as quickly as possible."

They carried him to the dog-cart easily enough, but it was another matter to haul him up; however, it was managed.

"Where am I to drive?" asked the doctor; and Tom, who had the one virtue of promptness, named his own lodgings, regardless of consequences.

CHAPTER III.—A PLUNGE IN A NEW DIRECTION.

The spot where Tom Chatteris had temporarily located himself was not so thickly built over then as it is now, and they got home pretty quietly; but the few people who did see them showed interest. In front, the doctor, driving fast, and the groom kneeling on the seat; behind, Tom and a body, which, with the assistance of the groom, he was preventing from rolling off into the road.

When they arrived the landlady became hysterical; but Tom, ignoring her, had his charge carried up into his own room, laid on his own bed, and there properly treated.

First, the patient recovered, and then he went to sleep. Sterne tells us that we water a flower because we have planted it; imagine, then, the interest felt by Tom in this individual (declared by the tail of his shirt to be S. P. Collins), for whose sake he had ruined a penknife, slept on the sofa, and possibly incurred a doctor's bill.

"I suppose I ought to thank you?" said S. P. Collins.

"Well, perhaps it would be the correct thing to do," replied Tom, for, having prepared himself to check an overpowering burst of gratitude, he was taken aback.

"Exactly," continued the unhanged one; "and yet you might give a man credit for knowing his own mind. You don't suppose I placed myself in the position in which you found me for the sake of testing your agility, or intruding on your hospitality, do you? However, you meant well. But when I think that I had got over that first horrible choky feeling, and had floated into delicious insensibility, and that now I have got to go through it all again—— I wonder if laudanum is better?"

"Well, you are a cool hand!" cried Tom.

"Why?" replied Collins. "You have stopped my making a certain journey by one route; I must try another."

"Don't talk such infamous nonsense. One may commit a crime in a moment of impulse, and be deserving, perhaps, of more pity than blame; but to meditate on it beforehand is unpardonable. Oh, I don't want to split hairs, and listen to casuistry; if people were utterly selfish and believed in nothing, and killed themselves directly life was a bore, the world could not go on. You owe me nothing for preserving your life, but you owe me a lot for saving you from a crime."

"Ah! it is very well for you to talk, young man; but you do not know what hope deferred is; to see fortune just within your grasp, and never be able to seize her; to be neglected, laughed at, when you know you have reason on your side."

Tom, who had set his heart on effecting a cure, encouraged him to talk. The man was an inventor, who had the bad luck of his tribe—one of his discoveries had been discovered already by somebody else; others had made the fortunes of those to whom he had intrusted the working of them, while he himself had received a mere pittance. So, at last, when he had perfected a machine which would save manufacturers of a certain description full ten per cent. on their outlay, he determined to work the patent himself. As he was a poor man, however, he had to start on borrowed capital; and just as he was on the point of success, the lender of the money came down upon him; either mistrusting the speculation, or anxious to secure the profits for himself. There was no help for it; the bills were due; the debtor had not got the money to meet them with; and the creditor refused to renew. The poor mechanician felt as if fate were against him, and in the poignancy of his despair determined to put an end to himself.

"Well," said Tom, in a fever, "but how much are these bills for that are out against you?"

"With interest, fifteen hundred pounds."

"That would set you quite free?"

"Quite."

"And how much more would start your invention fairly, so that it might begin to pay?"

"If I had another thousand, success would be certain."

"Well, look here," cried the imprudent Tom; "I have only got five thousand pounds in the world, so do not hurt me without getting any good yourself. But if, on going over the matter carefully, there really seems a good prospect of making the thing pay for an expenditure of two thousand five hundred, we will go into partnership."

It was a wonderful thing to see how the light of hope and triumph flashed upon Collins' face as he heard these words.

"Come, come to my lodgings,' said he, "and I will satisfy you—Oh, I can bear the journey to London well enough, never fear."

Tom Chatteris knew nothing whatever about mechanical contrivances; but he had a certain amount of general intelligence; and Collins' explanation of his model was so lucid that it became evident enough that, supposing he was right about the present state of that description of machinery, he had improved upon it very considerably. He supported his views of the case by letters from well-known firms consenting to give his patent a trial, and authorizing him to send them the novelty when ready; and he also had account-books and other memoranda showing the state of forwardness in which his little manufactory was when silenced for want of the sinews of trade.

In short, a good deal less would have sufficed to determine Tom, whose impulsive and speculative nature had caught fire at the other's entnusiasm. Neck or nothing, he went heart and soul into the affair; sold out three thousand pounds, took up the bills, and provided Collins with the means of completing his orders as soon as possible.

He was a little damped on Sunday, when he went to the Fassils'. Ju., indeed, was pleased enough to learn that he had at last heard of "something," but when he was off with her brother for the hebdomadal walk, he got rarely croaked at.

"Oh, Tom, Tom," said William Fassil, "I would not have believed such a green trick possible! To cut down a madman who hangs himself is all very well, but to go into partnership with him afterwards!"

"Of course, it sounds queer, if you put it in that epigrammic way," said Tom; "but I believe it is a real good thing for all that."

"Well," said Fassil, "you certainly always were the most wonderful fellow to fall on your legs I ever did know; that is one comfort."

CHAPTER IV.—SAFE UP TO THE SURFACE.

I am so sorry to be unable to say, or even hint, what Mr. Collins' invention was, or to what branch of industry it applied. If I were to do so, very many people might name names, and Mr. S. P. Collins would not like his real one divulged in connection with that suicidal episode. He often confesses, indeed, that at one period of his life he was, for a short time, in a terrible state of suspense; but he does not intend to be taken literally. You must, therefore, take Tom Chatteris' marvellous piece of luck on trust, and without verification; for the success of the scheme in which he had embarked with a gambler's desperation was never in doubt from the day that Collins completed his first order; and Tom embarked the rest of his capital and all his time in the affair.

At the end of a twelvemonth, he was in a position to marry Ju. Fassil, who likes the North, where they live, and is gradually developing a fine pity, which is nearer akin to scorn than love, for all people who are not rich. But she is very charming in her own self, and an angel at home.

Tom chuckles inwardly to notice her unwitting adoption of the pursy hauteur, but refrains from quizzing her, for that particular manner pays in their neighborhood. A goose who kept her head down in a flock where all the long necks were erect, would run the chance of being stifled.

As for Tom himself, he has developed into a capital man of business, so far as action and energy are concerned; though, of course, if his partner died, the best thing he could do would be to take to farming, or some congenial pursuit of that kind. He hunts twice a week, keeps a good table, believes in his wife to any extent, plays at no game but whist, and never exceeds half-crown points.

He patronizes the local races, but remains in his carriage, and does not go near the ring. He gives no very high moral reason for this prudent conduct.

"Well, the fact is," says he, "it does not do to tempt Fate; and I have had such a tremendous windfall that I have most probably exhausted all the luck due to me during the whole term of my natural life."—*Chambers' Journal.*

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Coal and Timber Lands, 4747 acres, Lycoming county, Pa., 10 miles from Williamsport; mineral and mining privileges in 18,015 acres, 124 perches land in Lycoming county. By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lands and mineral and mining privileges:—

Extract from the deed reserving these mineral rights:—"That is to say, the said parties of the first part hereto, do hereby reserve to themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, the full, entire, complete and exclusive ownership and right as though the present conveyance had not been made to all metals, ores, minerals, coal, mines, mine banks and deposits of ores, minerals, metals or coal, which are or may be in or upon, or which may at any time be discovered in or upon any part of the hereinbefore bargained and sold land and premises. And said parties of the first part hereto do hereby reserve forever the full, free, absolute and exclusive right and authority for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, personally or by their agents, workmen or servants, at all time or times, whenever it may suit their or any of their convenience, to enter into and upon, and pass over any part or parts of the above-described premises, and to explain, search for and excavate any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, and to dig, excavate or penetrate any part of the said premises, and at all times to have free ingress and egress for themselves, or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or their workmen, or persons employed by them, or either of them, with or without horses, teams, oxen, mules, carts, sleds or wagons, to dig, mine, raise and take, remove and carry away any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, which may be found or discovered in or upon any part or parts of the hereby bargained and sold land; provided, always, that such digging, explorations or searches shall be conducted with as little injury or damage to the said lands as shall be practicable consistently with the success of the same."

CLASS FIRST—LANDS.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House and Lewis	1671	1272	105
do. do.	1672	1225	107
do. do.	1716	366	
Brown	1728, (part,)	267	82
do.	1766	310	104
do.	1771	330	32
Cummings	1637	975	15

NOTE.—The purchasers of this last named tract will take it subject to a contract of sale made with J. & S. Gould, which the said J. & S. Gould have a right to enforce upon payment of $1625·16, with interest from May 1, 1851.

CLASS SECOND—MINERALS AND MINING PRIVILEGES, Reserved according to terms above set forth.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House	1673	1064	78
do.	1736	364	
do.	1747	349	112
do.	1788	349	112
do.	1740	370	
do.	1715	314	123
do.	1705	330	32
do.	1718	317	55
Mifflin and Cummings	1689	360	150
do. do.	1692	360	150
Mifflin	1693	360	150
Cogan House	1719	321	115
Mifflin	1695	313	143
Cummings	1674	909	152
do.	1708	272	87
Partly Lycoming and partly Cogan House	1697	296	158
Mifflin	1772	330	
Cogan House	1744	359	146
Brown and Cummings	1632	1060	31
do. do.	1636	1117	31
Mifflin	1694	322	63
do.	1774	327	54
do.	1775	360	150
Cummings	1637	975	15
do.	1732	290	82
do.	1735	305	25
do.	1690	360	150
Cogan House	1716	366	
do. part of	1758	107	
do. do.	1758	107	
do. do.	1672		

Terms—Each tract to be put up separately, and $50 upon each tract when struck down to the best bidder, to be paid by him at the time of the sale, otherwise the property to be at once put up again for sale. The sales to be for cash, and the purchase money to be paid at the date of the confirmation of the sale; if not so paid the trustees reserve for themselves the right to put up the property for sale again, without notice to the purchaser, and at his risk.

Information may be obtained and lithographic plans seen at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, or G. F. Bispham, No. 209 S. Sixth street, or B. S. Bentley & Son, Williamsport, Pa.

GEORGE CADWALADER, WM. HENRY RAWLE, JOS. B. TOWNSEND, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 J10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick stores, No. 1128 and 1130 Passyunk road, northwest corner of Ellsworth street, with two three-story brick dwellings in the rear, fronting on Ellsworth street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in Equity, December Term, 1870, No. 9, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All those two three-story brick dwellings and lots of ground, north side of Ellsworth street, Nos. 805 and 807; each about 12 feet 6 inches front, and 93 feet 8½ inches deep. They will be sold separately.

No. 2. All that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, west side of Passyunk road, above Ellsworth street, being No. 1128; about 12 feet front, and 56 feet 7 inches in depth.

No. 3. All that three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Passyunk road and Ellsworth street; containing in front on Passyunk road about 14 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth on Ellsworth street 45 feet. Sale absolute.

By order of W. W. Wiltbank, Master, No. 627 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 7 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2036 Winter street, between Race and Vine streets. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with one-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Winter street, 232 feet 1½ inches west of Twentieth street, No. 2036; containing in front on Winter street 15 feet 4½ inches, and extending in depth 55 feet 6 inches. House has gas, etc. Terms—Cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1523 Vine street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 383t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2016 Ogden street. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ogden street, No. 2016; containing in front on Ogden street 16 feet, and extending in depth 97 feet, to a three feet wide alley. The house contains eight rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 th s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 910 Fitzwater street, west of Ninth street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Fitzwater street, corner of Montcalm street, No. 910; containing in front on Fitzwater street 15 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Montcalm street. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 10 23t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 1926 Amber street. On Tuesday, June 27th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and back building and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of Amber street, No. 1926; containing in front 18 feet, and extending in depth 111 feet 6 inches. The house contains 6 rooms. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the sam weight of indigo. 3 23 tuths3m

SEWING MACHINES.

The American Button-Hole, Overseaming, And Complete Sewing Machine Combined

Has had an unprecedented sale since its introduction. They have stood the TEST OF THE SEVEREST CRITICISM, and have withstood the vilest and most malignant abuse from rival agents. The simple fact of its DOING EVERY VARIETY of work done by other Machines, making the same shuttle-stitch—should convince any candid person of its EQUAL MERITS, at least, with other machines, and when we combine the BUTTON-HOLE and the "OVER-AND-OVER STITCH" (by which sheets are made, and several other kinds of work which no other machine can do), it should convince any one of its SUPERIOR MERITS.

The tedious work of making Button-holes and the slow, tiresome work of "overseaming" is made easy by this Machine, and while you are buying a Machine which is to be your companion for life, why not get the one which does the greatest variety of work?

We add a few recommendations:—

BOSTON, June 23, 1870.—Dear Sir:—I like the American better than any sewing machine I have ever used. I can make a better button-hole on it than can be made by hand; but, of course, it takes practice.

I have made fifty-nine (59) button-holes in twenty (20) minutes in skeleton coats.

I have had the machine four months and I have made 8588 button-holes in coats, which have all proved satisfactory.

I have changed the machines from button-holes to plain sewing a great many times, and it never gets out of order.

It affords me pleasure to recommend the machine to all, both for family sewing and making button-holes. Wishing you much success,

Mrs. L. E. DUNNING,
Manufacturer of Clothing, No. 80 Condor street, East Boston.

BOSTON, June 27, 1870.—Dear Sir:—We are using one of your Plain American Sewing Machines, and find it the most successful of any we have ever used, particularly for sewing window shades and window hollands, making the stitch look well on the wrong side of the work—a result which we have not been able to attain with other machines.

W. B. ELLIS & CO.,
Upholsterers, No. 23 Broomfield street.

BOSTON, July 19, 1870.—I have used the American Buttonhole and Sewing Machine Combined for five months in making button-holes in the flies of pants, etc., and they have given perfect satisfaction.

P. FARRELL,
Foreman at Minor, Beals & Co.'s Clothing Manufactory.

CONCORD, N. H., March 19, 1870.—Dear Sir:— * * I also take pleasure in saying that I have for the past two years used these machines in the manufacture of clothing, and I think that for even work, and certainly of execution, there is no machine extant that will compare with them. For the past twelve years I have used a number of different makes of machines, including two of I. M. Singer's, and I make no mistake when I say that I never had a machine in my shop or house that was to be compared with the American Machine.

A. J. EDMUNDS,
Proprietor of the Eagle Clothing House.
COMPANY'S SALESROOMS,
4 22 3m tuths No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuths6mrp

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER of DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 3844 Market Street.
STOCK, GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES of a HARDWARE Store; also neat FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.
On Monday morning,
June 19th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire Stock, Good Will, Fixtures, Furniture, etc. 6 16 2t

Sale No. 2115 Delancey Place.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior furniture, etc. 1t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
TWENTY-FIRST (North), No. 127—Modern Residence.
ARCH, No. 914—Valuable Store.
OLD YORK ROAD—Country Seat, 14¼ acres.
LYCOMING COUNTY—Coal and Timber Lands, 4747 acres.
PRATT, No. 4022—Genteel Dwelling.
APPLE, No. 2123—Genteel Dwelling.
WINTER, No. 2026—Genteel Dwelling.
MARKET, No. 3456—Valuable Building.
OGDEN, No. 2016—Genteel Dwelling.
NEAR HART LANE, Twenty-fifth ward—Two very desirable Country Places, each 6 acres.
VINE, No. 1425—Modern Residence.
85 shares Empire Transportation Co.
$1500 Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
95 shares National Bank of the Republic.
5 shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.
$7000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 7 per cent.
$40,000 Lynchburg Mining and Manufacturing Co.
$6000 Lehigh Valley Railroad coupons.
46 shares Seventh National Bank.
4 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
Administratrix's Sale—Estate of John Horn, dec'd.
$6500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent.
$5000 Pennsylvania Canal Co. 6 per cent.
$600 Frankford and Philadelphia Pass. Railway Co.
152 shares Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Co.
100 shares Independent Red Men's Hall Association. 6 16 5t
Catalogues now ready.

Second Closing Peremptory Sale.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE from the stock of Messrs. Geo. J. & J. A. Henkels,
On Friday Morning,
June 23, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold without reserve the largest stock of superior furniture yet offered at public sale. 6 16 6t
The sale, as is the invariable custom of Messrs. Henkels, will be peremptory, regardless of prices.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS
No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street: rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO. AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 13 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 6 14 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,
June 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 16 5t

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
June 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 17 5t

BY SARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, Artificial Flowers, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Notions, Hosiery, Suspenders, etc.,
On Tuesday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready early on the morning of sale. 6 17 2t

Attractive Sale.
1000 CASES AND CARTONS MEN'S, WOMEN'S, Misses', and Children's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., of City and Eastern manufacture.
On Wednesday Morning,
June 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 17 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 221 MARKET and 219 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street,
New York.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Schuylkill Rate of Wages for June—The Appeal of the Operators—The Lehigh Region and the Situation—The Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

The committees of operators and miners of the Schuylkill region met during the week for the purpose of ascertaining the average price of coal for the month of June and of fixing the rate of wages.

The average price was found to be $2·61 per ton for the previous thirty days, according to the books examined, which, according to the decision of the umpire, would reduce the wages four per cent. from the $2 75 per ton basis.

This rate is lower than the men expected, but so far it appears unlikely that there will be any difficulty on that account. Should another month show a still lower average, which is probable, then it is more than likely that there will be much discontent, though an actual stoppage at the present time is not expected, if the majority of the men have any say in the matter.

To avert this calamity which the operators profess to fear, that class are still calling upon the purchasers to come and buy now, saying that they are holding off in expectation of still lower rates which are probable for the summer from present appearances, the ultimate effect of which course would, however, be disastrous by creating in undue demand and consequent high prices in the future.

But it might be a question whether the purchasers are not now buying in their usual quantities at this time of the year, and whether the operators do not desire them to depart from their usual custom and purchase their winter's supply now instead of later in the season. The result which is feared is a result of the action of the miners in suspending, and if lower prices come immediately by reason of it—which is the thing that the operators fear more than the excessive demand of the latter part of the season, though they are urging the former upon the purchasers as a reason why, for their own benefit, they should purchase now—the purchasers cannot reasonably be expected to put themselves very much out of the way to accommodate the miners and counteract the evil effects of their own work. The miners cannot expect that after doing so much injury to the trade they are to go scot free, and never know, when they are working, that a suspension had ever taken place.

The situation in the Lehigh region remains substantially unchanged. A meeting of the W. B. A. of the district was held during the week, when it was resolved to agree to a compromise. The men were instructed to accept an advance of five per cent. on the offer of the operators and go to work. But this advance the operators refuse to give, saying that when they desired to compromise the miners would not. They now assert their intention of holding to their terms during the whole season, if necessary.

The market at this port is reported active, with a good demand at slightly advanced rates. Vessels are not as plenty as last week.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870. WEEK.	1870. TOTAL.	1871. WEEK.	1871. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	23,782	1,274,917	116,420	123,769	d151,148
Sch. Canal...	3,596	71,533	33,626	218,681	147,148
L. Val R. R. E.	64,931	1,440,292	99 081	572,958	d867,334
L. V. R. R Nth	4,865	133,286	5,944	59,390	d81,896
L. & S. R. R.	23,418	419,936	33,978	343,030	d96,904
L. Canal....	25,692	126,503	15,567	51,970	d74,533
Sc'ton Sch[1]	35,402		45,822		d928,245
do Nth[1]	14,733	1,076,149	12,614	14,790	
Pa. Coal Co...	25,169	478,889	25,370	67,947	
do. Canal..	720	5,372	712	948	d415,439
D. & H. Cal...	49,350	494,609	41,337	101,358	
D. & H. R. R. E	6,231	188,410	8,058	69,148	
do. do. W	1,954	35,924	2,859	19,059	d661,778
do. do. S.	15,727	183,859	6,412	50,559	
Pa. Canal..	13,513	77,140			77,140
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin....	5,114	138,002	11,304	267,574	129,692
Trevorton....	3,003	36,744			d36,744
Lykens V. Co.	2,636	11,104	2,358	29,070	20,966
Big Lick Col.	1,583	15,659	3,684	49,495	34,336
Williamston.	5,600	117,679	6,252	83,343	d29,336
	334,929	6,329,197	402,565	3,260,217	
		3,250,217	334,929		
		3,078,980	67,636		
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	6,874	134,276	6,847	165,096	30,820
B. & O. R. R.	19,064	333,008	29,594	491,217	158,109
Ches. & O. Ca.	16,041	158,777	21,768	232,626	33,839
	41,979	626,061	58,209	888,939	
Tot'l, all kind	376,908	7,045,258	460,774	4,139,156	
		4,139,156	376,908		
		2,906,102	83,866		

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for the week ending June 16, 1871: Schuylkill red ash, $5·25@5·50; Schuylkill white ash, lump, $4·25@4·50; do. do., steamboat, $4·50; do. do., broken, $4·50@4·75; do. do., egg, $4·75; do. do., stove, $4·75@5; do. do., chesnut, $4@4·25; Shenandoah lump, $4·50; do. steamboat, $4·50; do. broken, $5; do. egg, $5; do. stove, $5·25; do. chesnut, $4·25.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending June 16, 1871:—Portsmouth, $2·50; Anasquam, $2·30; Boston, $2@2·25; Charlestown, $2·25; Cambridgeport, $2·35; Dan versport, $2·25@dis.; Fall River, $2; Gloucester, $2·25; Neponset, $2·30; Nantucket, $2·25; New Bedford, $2; Salem, $2·25; Somerset, $2; Newport, $1·90; Providence, $1·90@2; Allen's Point, $2; Middletown, $2; New Haven, $1·75; South Norwalk, $1·80; Stamford, $1·75; New York, $1·25@1·40; Washington, $1.

A BOAT RACE ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Yesterday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, an informal but exciting contest took place on the Schuylkill between two four-oared shells belonging to the Vesper and Malta Clubs. The shells were named the Idalia and the Volant, the latter, belonging to the Vesper Club, being a very superior boat built by Elliot, of New York, and just received from the builder. The crew of the Vesper's boat was as follows:—Stroke, James Mingus; No. 2, R. Skinner; No. 3, F. V. Bonnaffon; Capt., Robert Mingus. The Malta's boat was pulled by the following gentlemen:—Stroke, J. L. Ilman; No. 2, E. Ilman; No. 3, Austin Street; Capt. P. J. Horligir.

The Malta crew contended with one disadvantage in having to slightly alter the crew just previous to the race, Mr. Robert Pharo who had intended to take part, being prevented by illness. His place was supplied by Mr. Street. The Vesper crew were gotten together very hurriedly, and were unable to do much training, but, as the result shows, acquitted themselves very creditably.

The course rowed was from Columbia Bridge to Turtle Rock. Mr. Parker, of the Quaker City Club, started the boats, the Volant, of the Vesper Club, having the east side of the course and the Idalia the west. The boats kept very well together at first, but towards the close of the race the Volant gained rapidly, and passed the rock several lengths ahead of the Idalia. The time of the Volant was 9 minutes and 15 seconds.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION of American independence will be an event of transcendent interest in the history of our country; and as it will be expected that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania should take some part in the ceremonies and exercises which will mark that grand epoch, the society, on June 13, 1870, appointed a committee to co-operate with the public authorities in such manner as may be considered expedient and proper. Of this committee the Hon. James Ross Snowden is chairman, and Colonel Sam. B. Wylie Mitchell Secretary. At the meeting held at the hall of the Historical Society on Friday, the 16th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee, at his discretion, put the committee in communication with such of the public authorities as may be deemed expedient, with a view to the co-operation of the society in measures preparatory to the celebration herein referred to, should such authorities deem the co-operation of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania useful or desirable.

EXCITEMENT IN SANSOM STREET.—Quite an excitement was caused about half-past 11 o'clock this morning by the appearance of an intoxicated man, named James Meade, who stood on the steps of Ahern's saloon, Sansom street, below Eighth, flourishing a double-barrelled shot gun. A large crowd of people had collected, and of course half a dozen wild stories were in circulation, not the least of which was one to the effect that Meade had shot a man, and some of the people professed to have seen the blood. High Constable John Curley happened to pass at the time, and stepping up in the quietest manner, told Meade that he had better go inside and put the weapon away. This request was met by such a profane answer that Mr. Curley promptly took Meade in custody and locked him up in the Central Station. The gun on being examined at the station was found to be uncharged.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE BY A FATHER.—The charge of an attempt to commit a terrible crime has been lodged against John W. Hoffard, living at Fifteenth and Kater street. The charge is preferred by his daughter, a girl of thirteen years, and who before Alderman Dallas testified that to the criminal assault upon her. She screamed and Officer Mooney, of the First district, arrested, running down stairs, the unnatural father. The wife of the accused gave testimony before the magistrate that her husband has for some time past been continually abusing her, and the daughter made oath to the attempted outrage, whereupon Hoffard was sent to prison to await trial.

SENT TO OHIO.—"Scotty," charged with the murder of Mr. Daniel Hertzler, of Springfield, Ohio, was last evening removed to that place. The alleged murderer was in the charge of Detectives Gordon and Haggerty, Lieutenant Flaherty, and three detectives from Springfield.

THE UNTERRIFIED.

The Star Chamber of Democratic Wire-Pullers.

The Democratic Star Chamber—one of the parlors of the Washington Hotel—was last night the scene of another secret meeting of the wire-pullers of the Democracy, who are fixing up a ticket which they confidently believe the coming conventions will ratify.

On the selections for Mayor, District Attorney, and Judge they got along smoothly enough, but now find themselves in hot water in their endeavors to settle upon candidates for the rest of the city offices. They tried to shift Barger, who is pushing for the City Solicitorship, on the ground that he had been identified with some of the city commission bills; but Mr Barger, who does not relish to be thus twisted about by the wire-pullers, declares that he will not withdraw, maintaining that as Collie, the Republican nominee, is connected with the Public Buildings Commission, there should be no reasonable objection to his becoming the Democratic nominee.

The Star Chamber has also settled upon Colonel Reynolds as a candidate for Prothonotary, but Pastorius and one or two others who are pushing for the office are determined not to withdraw. Woodward will be forced out of the field and William J. Harbison accepted as the candidate for the City Controllership.

Caucus Nominations.

On Thursday last the Democratic members of both branches of Councils met in Common Council Chamber to nominate a candidate for Guardian of the Poor. Last week the Supreme Court, sitting at Harrisburg, appointed James Armstrong a member of the Board of Guardians, but it is questionable whether this appointment will stand, seeing that at the recent session of the Legislature an act was passed transferring the power of appointing the Guardians from the Courts to Councils.

The caucus on Thursday was called to accept the provisions of this act, by nominating a candidate to represent the "minority" in Councils, and the gentleman selected was Dr. James Kent Gilbert. They overslaughed Mr. Armstrong, who has been a highly-respected member of the board for many years. It was he who started the agitation against the practice of selling the bodies of deceased paupers to medical schools—a practice which gave to the Guardians the certainly unpleasant title of "Board of Buzzards," and which was eventually broken up. Next Wednesday afternoon the Republican members hold their caucus for the same purpose.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 283, being 36 in excess of those of last week, and 2 less than those of the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 136 were adults; 147 were minors; 212 were born in the United States, 58 were foreign, 6 were people of color, and 9 were from the country. Of this number, 33 died of consumption of the lungs; 5 of disease of the heart; 11 of marasmus; 5 of old age; 6 of typhoid fever; 14 of convulsions; 8 of inflammation of the lungs; 5 of congestion of the brain; and 21 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	17	Sixteenth	9
Second	18	Seventeenth	12
Third	6	Eighteenth	16
Fourth	9	Nineteenth	22
Fifth	7	Twentieth	15
Sixth	3	Twenty-first	0
Seventh	12	Twenty-second	2
Eighth	11	Twenty-third	5
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	8
Tenth	10	Twenth-fifth	7
Eleventh	5	Twenth-sixth	25
Twelfth	4	Twenty-seventh	19
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	2
Fourteenth	5	Unknown	9
Fifteenth	15		
Total			283

GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT CHESNUT HILL.—The new grammar school erected on Highland avenue was formally opened yesterday, with interesting exercises. It is two stories high, constructed of grey stone, and is well-lighted and ventilated. Addresses were made by the Principal of the school, and Rev. Mr. Owen, General Joshua T. Owen, and Messrs. Thomas Potter and W. N. Weeks. A number of addresses were made by the pupils of the school.

A PEDDLER THIEF.—Henry Myers, a peddler of shoe-laces, fancy soaps, etc., yesterday went into the store of Mr. Daniel Coyle, at No. 2034 Callowhill street, and, nobody being about at the time, he walked behind the counter, seized a package of penknives, and then got out of the place as quickly as possible. The theft was discovered in time and Myers was arrested, the knives recovered, and Alderman Pancoast committed him.

GATHERING OF THE SINGERS.—In Musical Fund Hall, on Monday morning next, the National Musical Convention will begin its sessions, which will be continued several days. Delegates will be present from the musical associations of the principal cities of the Union, and the object of the convention will principally be the protection and advancement of the interests of the musical fraternity throughout the United States.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARD.

$5000 H & B Top c..	45⅜	100 sh Penna R....	61		
$32000 Pa 6s, 3 se. 3d.	109¼	25	do.....	61½	
$500	do.....	109	100	do....b60.	61¾
$100	do.....	109¼	63	do...allot.	61
$4500	do .2d. ser.	107	4	do...allot.	61
400 sh Leh Na..b60.	38⅝	75	do.....	61½	
25	do.....	38⅜	50	do.....	61¾
100 sh Reading R...	58⅜	73	do.....	61½	
300	do.....	58⅜	5	do.....	61¾
6 sh Cam & Am..	128	2	do ..rec...	61	
4	do.....	128	3	do.....	61
7 sh Leh Val.....	62¼	2	do.....	61	
100 sh Sch Nav Pf..	18¾	134	do.allot.2d	61½	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bunny Once More.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The little schoolboy is taught the motto,
"If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try again,"

which primary lesson has been well remembered by Mr. Hartnack and his lawyer, Mr. Sidebotham. Not satisfied with the "ignoramus" endorsed by a former patriotic but now defunct Grand Jury upon the indictment accusing William M. Bunn, the Register of Wills, with conspiracy to chisel the public out of a large sum of money, they came into court this morning, and stating that the Grand Jury had ignored the bill without examining Speaker Strang, who was named as one of the witnesses for the prosecution, moved the Judge to grant an order sending the case into the present Grand Jury for further consideration, it now being possible to obtain the attendance and testimony of Mr. Strang, the Legislature having adjourned. Notice of the application was served upon Mr. Bunn, but he disdained to give it the slightest attention, and did not appear either in person or by counsel to resist this proceeding.

Mr. Sidebotham, actuated by the influence of his primitive adage, offered to refer the Court to the A. B. C.'s to prove that his application was regular; but the Judge said he was familiar with the alphabet, and besides had a modern rule which was followed in all cases, and he would consider the matter until Monday next.

Extortion.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Last week affidavits were filed in this court complaining that Deputy Sheriffs Coon, McIntyre, and Money had committed the offense of charging exorbitant fees for performing the duties of their office, and John J. Ridgway, Esq., counsel for the Law Association, who have undertaken to suppress this crying evil, moved the court for a rule on the Sheriff to show cause why these deputies should not be dismissed. The Sheriff's counsel, Mr. Gilpin, made a technical objection that the proceeding should have been by petition instead of affidavit and rule; and the court, after considering the question, to-day sustained this point.

Mr. Ridgway has prepared the petitions in accordance with this ruling, and the matter will be resumed next Monday. He is making strenuous efforts to defeat the systematic course of plundering for many years pursued by the servants of the public, and in so doing he has the support and good-will of the community.

Extradition.

Yesterday afternoon, when Judge Ludlow had concluded the regular business of the day, he was called on to issue his warrant for the surrender of a prisoner to officers of the State of Ohio, under a requisition, in order to be tried in that Commonwealth for murder. This unfortunate man was Tom Scott, who for years has been a famous thief of the higher order. He is about thirty-five years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and well proportioned. His hair is dark brown, worn brushed close to the head and sides of the forehead; his beard is of the same color, quite fine, and allowed to grow all over his face, in the vain hope, no doubt, of concealing a large scar upon the left cheek, which has aided in betraying him into the hands of a stern justice that seeks his life. His dress was that of a gentleman, and his countenance indicated what is well known of him, that he is an intelligent, shrewd, and daring desperado. Ten years ago he was convicted in this city of burglary, and then he wore the ominous scar upon his cheek. Having served his term of imprisonment, he remained here some time, constantly watched and suspected by the police authorities. He sought a new field of operations, and in the winter of 1867-68 was arrested at Springfield, Ohio, for the murder of a man named Daniel Hertzler. It was said the evidence against him was conclusive. The murder was done for plunder, and his life would pay the penalty. Before the time fixed for his trial he succeeded in escaping from prison, in February, 1868, since which time nothing was heard of him until within a few weeks past. For some time he had been loitering about the neighborhood of Ninth and Sansom streets, not daring to walk the streets in the day-time, only venturing out under cover of night. Hoping that he had almost been forgotten, he at length dared the light and took the fatal stroll. He attracted the eye of Lieutenant Flaherty, who offered to make him prisoner, but before he could accomplish his purpose was compelled to shoot the hunted outlaw, the ball taking effect just below the left shoulder, probably penetrating the lung. The Springfield authorities, upon receiving intelligence of the capture, hastened to claim the fugitive. Upon entering the court room he seemed to suffer from his wound, but was otherwise calm and collected. Judge Ludlow, with that regard for the rights of every prisoner which has been a prominent characteristic of his administration of criminal law, said he would not surrender the prisoner until he was fully identified as the man who was indicted at Springfield for the murder of Daniel Hertzler. Then followed a scene that was novel and harrowing. The Chief of Police at Springfield was sworn, and after looking intently at the prisoner said he believed him to be the man. Scott looked him steadily in the face but produced a quick motion of his features, which was a futile attempt to embarrass. The witness at once recognized the scar upon the cheek, which marked him as the murderer of Hertzler. Scott asked him what was the color of the Springfield prisoner's eyes, and being answered that they were grey, he lowered his heavy brows and said quickly, "Mine, gentlemen, are blue; I wish you all to observe."

The next witness was Mr. O'Donovan, who was City Marshal of Springfield in February, 1868. This man had but one eye, which seemed in keenness equal to a dozen in most men. He gave one short, steady look at Scott, and turning to the Judge said emphatically, "That's the man. I know him by his forehead, his nose, his general appearance, and the scar on his cheek."

Judge Ludlow—"Are there any other peculiarities by which you identify him?"

Witness—"Well, our prisoner had india ink marks upon his arms; on one arm a figure of the Goddess of Justice; I think that was on the right arm; on the left was a figure of the crucifixion; I have not examined this man to see whether he had such marks."

Here Scott's expression was one of utter despair.

Judge Ludlow—"Prisoner, bare your arms."

Scott did so, and there were the identical figures, and even at this dread moment the tricky nature of the man exhibited itself, for standing in the dock at a distance from the Judge and witnesses, he said:—"Here are those marks, sir, but the Goddess of Liberty is on the left arm and the crucifix on the left," which was a falsehood, the stains being precisely as O'Donovan had stated.

The Judge instructed the officers to be watchful but humane to him, made out his warrant and delivered him to the Ohio authorities. Handcuffs were put upon him, and the man was led out as a beast to the slaughter.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fourth page.)

HAMM.—At Poughkeepsie, SARAH A. HAMM, relict of the late Phineas E. Hamm.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE. — ESTATE OF Rebecca W. Morris, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. — Well-secured redeemable ground-rent; $84 a year. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground-rent of $84 a year, payable 1st of March and September, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Catharine streets, Twenty-sixth ward; thence extending east along Catharine street 16 feet; thence northward 60 feet to a 5-feet wide alley; thence westward along said alley 8 feet 7½ inches, more or less; thence southwest 17 feet 5½ inches, more or less, to Twenty-second street; thence southward 45 feet ⅞ of an inch to Catharine street, the place of beginning. It is secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 17 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2118 Emerald street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate No. 2118 Emerald street; containing in front 19 feet, and extending in depth 65 feet; has 9 rooms, marble base and step, range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1800 may remain until October next. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 17 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very valuable business stand. Tavern, store, dwellings, stable, ice-house, ice cream saloon, and large lot, known as "Bradley's Ice Cream Garden," N. E. corner of Twenty-sixth and Callowhill streets, 3 fronts. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

Full particulars at the auction rooms, No. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street. 1t

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. — Large and Valuable Building, known as the "Columbia Engine House," No. 3420 Market street. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

Full particulars at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 1t

TO RENT—A NEW AND DESIRABLE FRENCH ROOF DWELLING, situated on WINONA AVENUE, GERMANTOWN (south of Wayne street, between School and Coulter streets). Lot 45 by 154; beautiful prospect; twelve rooms; all modern conveniences; many extras. Rent $600 per annum to an approved party.

Address or apply to CHAS. B. WILLIAMS, No. 247 MARKET Street, or GREEN and COULTER Streets, 1t* Germantown.

THIRD EDITION

Army and Navy Orders.

Vallandigham's Death.

Fuller Particulars.

Battle of Bunker Hill.

The Anniversary To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Death of Vallandigham.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Mr. Vallandigham died at eighteen minutes before ten this morning. He sank very rapidly after three o'clock, having no pulse scarcely after that hour. Dr. Dawson, of Cincinnati, arrived at three o'clock, but was too late to do any good for the dying man.

Judge Haynes, his law partner from Dayton, reached Lebanon this morning, with other personal friends, and who were with him in his last hours. McGehan, in the prosecution of whose case he lost his life, was taken from jail this morning to his bedside, and shed tears as he beheld his dying friend, who had appeared during the progress of the trial to summon all his energy and legal acumen in his defense.

Mr. Pollett made the argument for the State yesterday, and was to have been followed this morning by Mr. Milliken, and it was expected Vallandigham would finish his argument this evening or on Monday morning.

Judge Pope, before whom the trial was proceeding, adjourned the court this morning until Monday. Mrs. Vallandigham started for Baltimore last evening, called there by a dying brother. Mr. Vallandigham's body will be taken at once to Dayton, reaching there about 3 o'clock.

Trial of Tom Scott.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—A special term of the Court will be held at Springfield for the trial of Scott, recently arrested in Philadelphia for the murder of Hertzler.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Commander Chester Hatfield ordered to command the Kansas. Surgeon C. B. Burbank to the Michigan. Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Cassin to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco.

Detached—Lieutenant-Commander N. H. Farquhar from command of the Kansas and ordered to special duty connected with the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua survey.

Lieutenant-Commander F. B. Smith from command of the Ajax and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenants R. E. Wassey, J. M. Forsythe, and William H. Webb, First Assistant Engineers C. Linstey and Samuel Gregg, Second Assistant Engineers W. S. Bagley and C. T. Nagle from the Ajax and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant S. P. Baird, Assistant Surgeon J. L. Neilson, and First Assistant Engineer W. D. Smith from the Wyandotte and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant W. H. Brice and Assistant Surgeon P. D. Myers from the Manhattan and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Paymaster E. E. Lewis from the Ajax and ordered to settle his accounts. Surgeon T. Washington from the Michigan and ordered to the Shenandoah.

Army Orders.

Colonel James H. Simpson, Corps of Engineers, in addition to present duties, is charged with the supervision of engineer operations of the Eighth Light-house district, west of Pearl river. By direction of the President a board to retire disabled officers in pursuance of the act of Congress of August 3, 1861, will convene at San Francisco on July 5 for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. The following are detailed for the board:—Major-General John M. Schofield; Colonel A. C. Gillem, 1st Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Murray, Assistant Medical Purveyor; Surgeon Charles McCormick. The presiding officer will appoint a recorder for the board.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Papal Jubilee.

LEWISTON, Me., June 17.—The Catholic population generally observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate. The residence of Father Lucey and hundreds of dwellings were brilliantly illuminated.

Bunker Hill Celebration.

BOSTON, June 17.—The commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill commenced at sunrise by firing salutes in Boston and Charlestown. The New York 9th Regiment arrived at 7·45 and breakfasted at the St. James Hotel. The line of march for Charlestown was formed about 10 A. M. The route was thronged with spectators. Flags were displayed and business generally suspended.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Secretary Robeson.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 17.—A despatch is just received from Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, announcing the reconsideration of his declination and acceptance of the invitation to deliver an oration at this place on the 4th of July.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Arrived, steamer Calabria, from Liverpool.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton strong; sales 3000 bales middling uplands, 20½c.; middling Orleans, 21⅛c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10c.; sales 7000 barrels State at $5·60@6 80; Ohio at $6·20@6·85; Western at $5·60@7 20; Southern at $6·70@9. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; no sales; spring, $1·51, afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1·62@1·63. Corn dull; sales 41,000 bushels inferior and common mixed Western, 72@74c.; good to choice do., 76@77c. Oats quiet and steady; sales 19,000 bushels Western at 65½@68c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork steady. Lard quiet and steady. Whisky quiet and steady at 93c.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

A Saloon-keeper Shoots Himself on Account of the Sunday Liquor Ordinance.

From the Chicago Times, 13th.

The suicide of Mr. Matthew Wostnonsky, at No. 473 South Canal street, yesterday afternoon, was one of the most peculiar ones that has happened for some time. Deceased was a Bohemian saloon-keeper. He was aged about forty-six years, and had only himself and wife to support, their only child being married to a worthy young mechanic. A few weeks ago one of the West-side policemen carried to Mr. Wotnonsky a circular printed in the German language, ordering him to keep closed his saloon on Sunday. This was signed by W. W. Kennedy, Chief of Police.

The poor man worried over this order a great deal. His business through the week did not amount to much, and it was only on the Sabbath day that he managed to make anything in dealing out lager-beer and bad liquors. Once he said to his wife:—"What can I do? I can't make my living, so I will have to shoot myself." The wife expostulated with him, and for the time being quieted his excited feelings. Yesterday morning, when he had opened his saloon, he picked up the paper and read something which made him perfectly furious. He laid down the paper, exclaiming "That's my last," and went into his bedroom. Taking a revolver from the bureau, he tried to shoot himself, but before he could accomplish his intention his wife interfered and took the pistol from his hands. She then made him promise to attempt nothing of the kind again.

For several hours he sat in the saloon, utterly refusing to speak to any one. Finally he said to his wife that he would go in and lie down. A moment later she heard the report of a pistol, and when she rushed into the bed-room she discovered to her horror that he had shot himself.

The ball had entered over the right ear, and lodged in the brain. Several physicians were summoned, but they were of no use. In less than one hour the man was dead.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

The Book Concern Trial.

To-day's Proceedings

Accident to a Steamer.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Lanahan Case.

NEW YORK, June 17.—At the morning session of the Methodist Investigating Committee, Mr. Vanderpoel, counsellor-at-law, testified that Dr. Lanahan acted by his advice in the *mandamus*, and did not delay the Goodenough trial; he told Dr. Lanahan the books would be likely to afford material evidence in the Goodenough trial, but that unless he had had access to the books for several years before his appointment it would be useless to produce them on the trial. Access being refused, he advised the *mandamus* to compel Dr. Carlton to allow an examination of them.

The name of the Book Concern was used in proceedings with Dr. Carlton, he being their agent. Mr. Smith, junior partner of the last witness, testified that the mandamus would not have been sought but for the Goodenough trial.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $626,500; shipment of notes, $752,500; fractional currency, $453,000. The Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes $358,943,400, and for public deposits $15,916,500. National bank notes in circulation at this date $316,923,094. Internal Revenue receipts to-day $457,670. Grand total for the fiscal year $139,447,117. Loan subscriptions to-day $49,300.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Accident to a Steamboat.

BOSTON, June 17.—The steamer Star of the East, Captain Collins, which left Boston on Friday evening for Gardiner, Me., struck a rock in Kennebec river this morning, staving a hole in her bottom and partially filling her. She will be raised and taken to the wharf. The passengers were all saved.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The following changes appear in the bank statement published to-day:—

Loans decreased	$675,629
Specie increased	273,757
Deposits increased	1,381,814
Legal-tenders increased	1,763,523

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Cotton; low middlings held firmly at 20c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady and very little here. The only business is in local trade, which we quote at $1·54@1·55. Corn scarce and firm; Southern white, 90c.; Southern yellow, 78@80c. Oats less firm at 76@78c. Pork firm at $16·50. Bacon firm; shoulders, $7¼; rib sides, $7¾; clear rib, $9¾. Sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard steady at 11@11¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at 93@93½c.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 17—9·30 A. M.—Wheat quiet and weak. No. 1, $1·29; No. 2, $1·25½, cash, and seller June. Receipts, 102,000; shipments, 90,000. Freights—sail, 7c.; steam, 10c.

OUR IMPERIAL VISITOR.

Change in the Programme—The Amiral General to Convey the Grand Duke to America—His Scholastic Career—Young Noblemen Eager to Join the Prince's Suite.

Despatches from St. Petersburg to the Russian Embassy at Washington state that orders have been recently sent to Cronstadt to hasten the work in fitting out the naval division which is to escort the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States. His Imperial Highness has concluded to embark in the Amiral General, iron-plated steam frigate, instead of the Swetlana, as at first intended, which change of programme will give an additional vessel to the Imperial convoy.

The Amiral General is said to be one of the finest ships in the Russian navy, and instructions have been given to have her cabins and staterooms fitted up in the most elegant and luxurious manner, befitting the accommodation of the illustrious traveller and the large suite of noblemen and gentlemen who accompany him.

It has been erroneously stated that the young Russian Grand Duke was the third son of the Emperor. He is the second son; the Cæsarowitsch Alexander, or Prince Imperial, is the first; Grand Duke Alexis next; and then comes the youthful and handsome Prince Vladimir, who is now enjoying the hospitalities of the royalty of England at Sandringham House and Windsor Castle. Though of the blood imperial, the Grand Duke is said to have been compelled by his Imperial father to pursue the regular curriculum prescribed at the Imperial Marine Academy; and it is also said that the young Prince has not only manifested a great disposition for the acquirement of learning, but has displayed more aptitude than one generally finds in the pampered persons of Prince pupils.

Those who have recently seen him speak of him as a fine-looking, tall, soldierly-appearing young gentleman, with a very dignified and commanding presence, though yet quite young. He eschews the ceremonies and pomp of Court as much as Russian etiquette, which is very exacting, will allow him. Prince Alexis wears but one decoration, and is generally seen dressed in the uniform conforming to his rank in the Imperial Navy. The fact of his being a Grand Duke of the Empire will not, it is said, have the effect of hastening his promotion in the Russian navy, where merit alone is rewarded with increased rank. He now holds the position of commander in the navy, and has won it solely by strict application to his studies and his own individual exertions, unassisted by any one save, of course, the promptings of the best talent in the land employed in teaching him.

Recent letters from St. Petersburg represent that great rivalry seems to exist among the young Russian noblemen desirous of joining the suite of the Grand Duke in his voyage to America. The Russian papers are full of the preparations that are being made both at St. Petersburg and at the naval depot at Cronstadt, from which port, as is well known, the Imperial frigate and her convoy will sail.—*New York Times, to-day.*

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will run cheap excursion trips up the Delaware to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, every THURSDAY and MONDAY during the season, commencing THURSDAY, 22d instant, leaving CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 11·30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. This trip will not interfere with the regular 2 o'clock trip from Philadelphia. 1t

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